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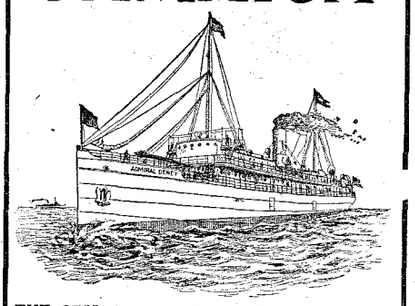

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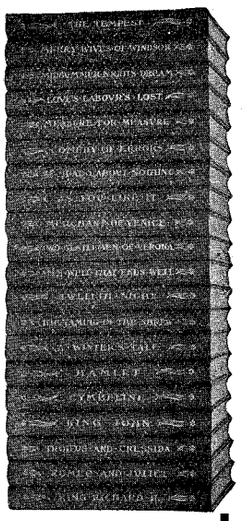

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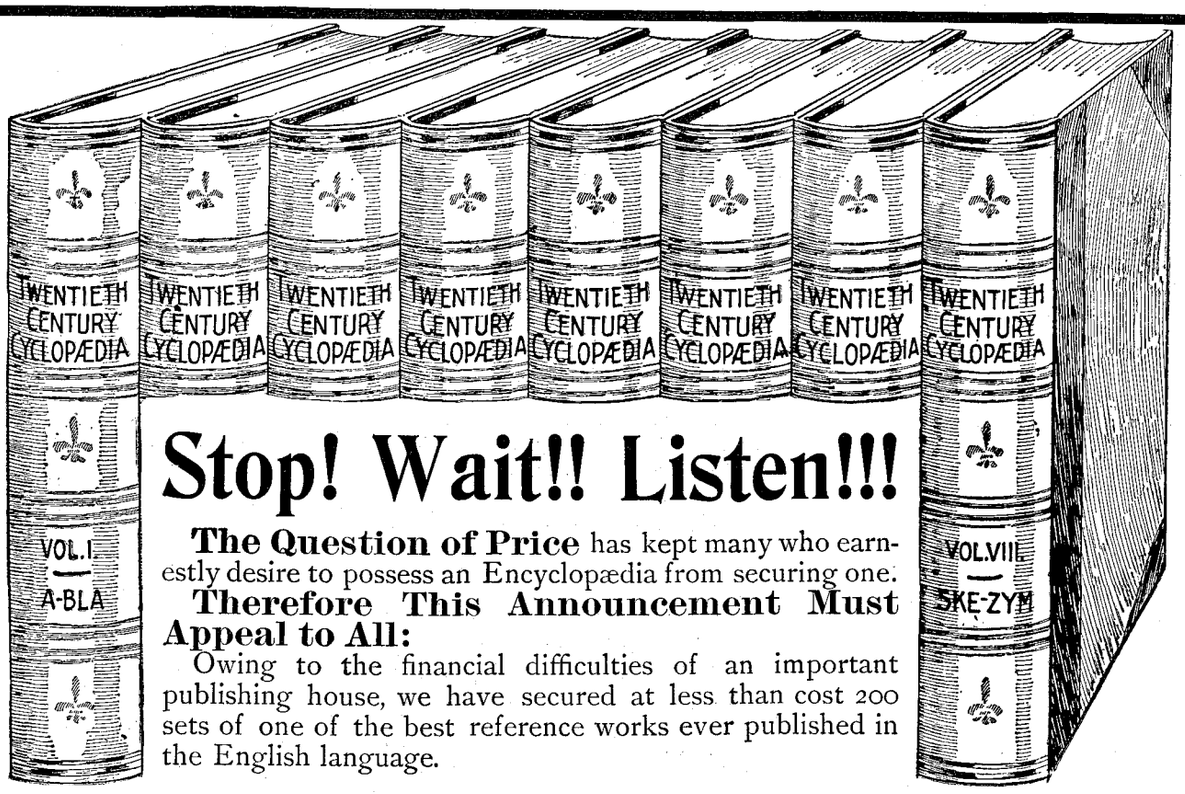

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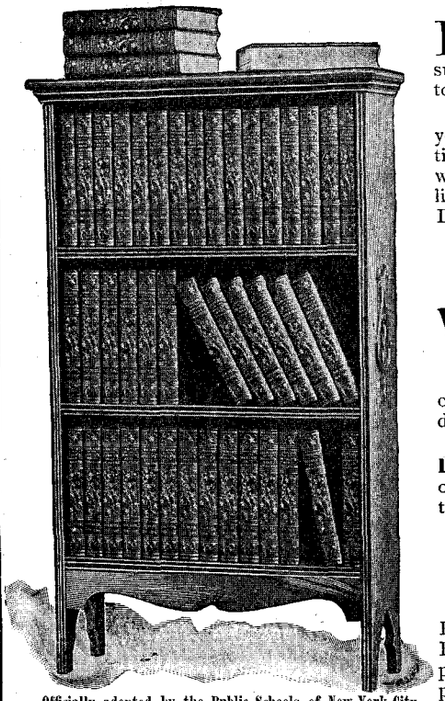

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WITHIN AND NEARBY NEW YORK CITY; MILLIONS OF DOLLARS CHANGE HANDS WEEKLY; DEMAND INCREASING

1400 LOTS Already Sold in Westerleigh (Prohibition Park), Borough of Richmond, New York City

Nearly ONE MILLION DOLLARS expended in improvements; no assessments; ALL improvements made, such as sewers, city water mains, gas, electric lights, streets graded (nearly 3 miles to be paved, curbed, and guttered this year, no part of the cost to be paid by purchasers at this special sale), first sidewalks laid, 3,500 shade trees, two trolley lines (one through and one bordering Westerleigh), large collegiate institute, public school, church, 125 houses—population 700, altitude 125 feet, natural drainage.

A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY OFFER

ONLY 55 LOTS LEFT AT THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES; FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED

No better investment can be made than an investment in real estate in the suburban sections of New York City

Russell Sage, one of the greatest financiers of America, recently said in speaking of investments: "Young man, buy real estate in the outlying boroughs of New York City and then work hard at your usual avocation. Your real estate purchases will make your old age comfortable."

Are you investing any part of your income and thus providing for the future? Follow Russell Sage's advice.

NO RISK, TERMS EASY, $5 DOWN and $10 a MONTH, NO INTEREST for two years, FREE LIFE INSURANCE

Only 40 Minutes from the Office District of the Great Metropolis, Purely Residential, NO SALOON, NO OBJECTIONABLE BUSINESS

Marvelous Future for the Borough of Richmond (Staten Island), NEW YORK CITY

Millions of dollars for new boats, new ferries, great park systems, and other vast improvements. Conservative figures predict 500,000 population for the Borough of Richmond before 1910. The great metropolis is spreading in all directions as rapidly as energy and capital can shape the suburban boroughs for occupancy. In many sections land is grabbed up by speculators and home-seekers at prices that are increasing by leaps and bounds. **3 cents ferry fare; 15-minute boats; new ferries; trolleys gridironing** the Island, are working a revolution. Quick action necessary. You can still get in on the ground floor at original prices.

THESE 55 LOTS will be the Last at the SPECIAL OFFER of $50 to $200 Less than Regular Prices

No Prettier Place—No Better Place for an Investment, for a Home or a Speculation, than Westerleigh, Borough of Richmond, N. Y. City.

TERMS EASY

Send $5 with your order (naming the price you wish to pay for a lot) which will be the first payment on the lot. The future payments will be only $10 a month, beginning with April 1, 1903. The payment of $10 a month will include the interest which will not exceed 5%. There will be NO INTEREST until January 1, 1905.

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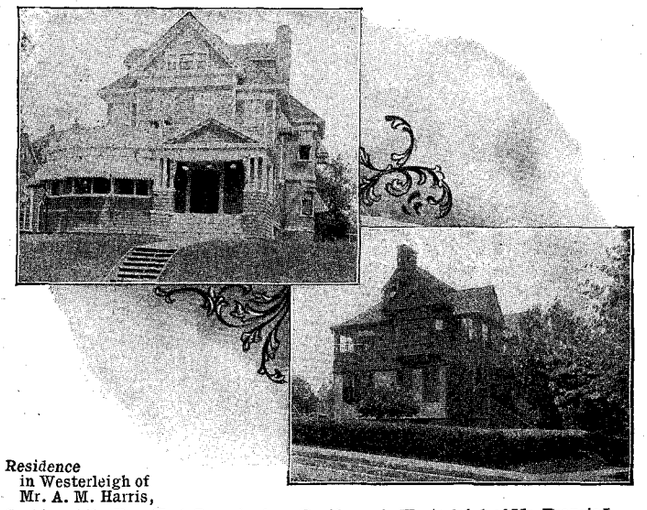

Residence in Westerleigh of Mr. A. M. Harris, Cashier of the New York Branch of N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

Residence in Westerleigh of Mr. Francis L. Sill, of Rogers & Gould, Bankers.

Some of the People Who Live in or Own Property in Westerleigh

Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," etc.; A. M. Harris, Banker; J. M. Vanderbilt, General Ticket Agent of the R. T. Railroad; Col. A. S. Bacon, Attorney at Law; Rev. J. C. Fernald, Author; Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, D.D.; I. K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., Pres. Funk & Wagnalls Co.; D. S. Gregory, D.D., LL.D.; B. B. Loomis, D.D., Founder Ocean Grove Chautauqua Assembly; Carlos Martyn, D.D., Author; (Mrs.) Florence M. Kingsley, Author; Robert Scott, late Secretary Church of the Strangers; E. J. Wheeler, Editor "Literary Digest"; Ella A. Boole, A.M., Ph D., Pres N. Y. State W. C. T. U.; Hon. E. S. Rawson, Prosecuting Attorney for Richmond County; H. C. Horton, Bus. Mgr. Engineering Magazine, and hundreds of others.

PRICES

of 55 Lots for sale, at prices $50 to $200 less than list prices

2 LOTS AT	$ 250 EACH
2 LOTS AT	300 EACH
9 LOTS AT	400 EACH
20 LOTS AT	500 EACH
3 LOTS AT	600 EACH
2 LOTS AT	700 EACH
1 LOT AT	750
10 LOTS AT	800 EACH
2 LOTS AT	900 EACH
4 LOTS AT	1,000 EACH

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Its Location; Its Healthfulness; Its Accessibility; Its Prospects; Its Prices; Its Improvements.

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offers far more in all these requirements than any other part of Greater New York City, and is only eight miles from the City Hall and Post-office.

Would prefer to have you come and investigate for yourself

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Send your order to-day with $5.00 first payment (you can wire your order at our expense and send your first payment by mail) Name the priced lot you wish, and the President will select the best unsold lot of this special offer.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. That is, if for any reason you are dissatisfied with the selection, you can exchange your lot at any time for any other unsold lot on an equitable basis. A Map of Westerleigh will be sent you showing the location of the lot selected which you can readily exchange by writing to us.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WORK AND PAY OF THE COAL-MINERS.

IF we are to believe the witnesses whom the coal operators have brought before the strike commission during the last three weeks of the hearing, the miners are a lazy, drunken set, who work but four or five hours a day, fill a small number of cars, prevent other miners from doing their best, and receive, some of them, pay equal to the salary of the governor of Delaware, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, or Oregon. The witnesses for the miners' union, on the other hand, would have the commission believe that the coal companies will not supply enough cars to permit them to do more work than they now perform, and report that their wages are grossly exaggerated by the operators' statements. The testimony given previously to the last three weeks of the hearing has been considered in articles in these columns on November 29, December 6 and 27, and January 3, 17, and 24. The hearing this week is devoted to arguments by the counsel.

Colonel Phillips, the D. L. & W. superintendent, said that there was a loss of 185,000 tons in his company's output in 1901 because of the loss of time from drunkenness on and after pay-day. The miners work from 6:30 or 7 in the morning till anywhere from 9 A. M. to 3 P.M., said the same witness, and load five or six cars a day when they might load more. And they restrict those who want to load more. "Their idea is," said Colonel Phillips, "to keep the good man back and put him on a par with the poor man, and then to go before the public and say: 'Here are the earnings of the miners.'" But J. P. Wickenzer is regarded as the operators' "star witness" on this question of restriction of output by the miners. He is a miner in the employ of the People's Coal Company. Here is part of his testimony, as given in the press reports:

"How much does a miner get?"
"I don't know exactly. I know what I get."
"How much is that?"
"Oh, anywhere from $5 to $10 a day."
"How long do you stay in the mine?"
"From eight to nine hours."
"How many men could be dispensed with, do you think, if all men worked as you do?"
"About three-fifths could do the work that the whole five-fifths now do, if they were prompt every day."
"What do the miners do when they go into the mines?"
"Well, the first thing they do when they get in is to examine their dinner-pails; then they take a smoke, maybe blow a couple of holes, and then sit around and talk politics."
"How much do you load?"
"I work eight or nine hours and load 25 to 30 cars, perhaps more. I have six laborers. The suffering public demands coal and I wanted to get it out."
"How about the distribution of cars?"
"We got all the extra cars after the other men left the mine."

According to the operators' witnesses, some of the miners receive $2,000 a year and upward in wages. Henry Carver was reported as getting the snug sum of $2,877.92. The average pay was reported as being about $600 or $700. Mr. Carver was brought before the commission and testified that out of his $2,800 he had to pay from six to eight laborers, so that he netted for himself only about $70 a month. Martin Murphy said that instead of making $1,928.51 in 1901, as reported, he divided that sum with several helpers, keeping about $500 for himself. How much was left for the great majority of the miners, who were reported as receiving from $500 to $700 each, was not brought out.

CLARENCE S. DARROW,
Counsel for the United Mine Workers. Mr. Darrow was Governor Altgeld's law partner, and defended Eugene V. Debs in the strike case. He is being mentioned for next mayor of Chicago. A new book from Mr. Darrow's pen advocates the Tolstoi doctrine of non-resistance.

In regard to the supply of coal-cars, George Hobbs, a miner, testified that the men in his mine could get only about three cars to the shift, altho they had asked for more; and Benjamin Thomas said he could get but four. Many others also testified that they were able and willing to fill more cars than the companies would give them. Mr. Darrow, counsel for the miners' union, did not deny, however, that the union regulates the number of cars to be filled by each miner. He said:

"I do not deny the miners have sought to regulate the crusts that have been thrown to them, so that one man should not have a loaf while the other has nothing. But they have not done it because there are too many cars. If those men were furnished the work and the cars, according to their own statements, there would be no restriction anywhere in this region. Let them take their own written records furnished to this commission and see the story they tell. I do contend, and I always shall, unless I change my mind—and I have studied these questions a good deal—that, where there is not work enough to go around, common justice and common humanity would say that one man should not jump in and eat all there is and leave the rest hungry, and that is all the miners have attempted to do in this case."

The Philadelphia *Press* reaches the following conclusion in regard to all this evidence:

"One fact has been brought out clearly, and that is the em-

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ployment of too many miners. As Judge Gray remarked yesterday, 'when 100,000 men are doing the work that could be done by 75,000 there is bound to be trouble, and a radical change must come before peace can be assured.' When the number of miners employed is limited, so that they can work all the year, and the surplus men are allowed to seek other fields of employment, much of the trouble in the coal regions will disappear.

"The yearly earnings of a large percentage of the miners, as shown in this hearing, are ridiculously low. In fact, they are entirely insufficient to support a family. Just where the blame lies is for the commission to point out. It is made up of men who will give a verdict that will be respected by the country, which will also welcome the end of this long struggle."

EXAGGERATION OF THE COAL "FAMINE."

THE popular idea of the extent of the fuel shortage caused by the recent coal strike seems to have been somewhat exaggerated, in the light of the reports of charitable institutions situated in many large cities of the North, East, and Middle West. These reports, based on the number of applications for relief up to the early part of January, are summarized in *Charities*, "a weekly review of local and general philanthropy" published in New York, and are, according to that paper, "unique and first-hand." Out of twenty-five societies, from as many cities, four report an actual decrease in the number of applications for relief as compared with the corresponding period of the year before; nine, the usual number; seven, a slight increase; and five an increase that was more or less marked. In other words, in over half of these twenty-five cities there was no increase in the number of applications. That there has not been very much suffering is attributed by *Charities* to the fact that there was "unexampled employment this winter among the poorer working people of the cities," and the coal they needed they were able to buy in small quantities.

In New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia there has been an actual decrease in the number of applications, while in Jersey City and Buffalo the people have been "free from suffering." In Boston the demand has been practically the same as last year, and in Providence the societies report fewer applications than usual for help. In St. Louis the Provident Association has delivered forty per cent. less coal than for the corresponding period of last year. In Hartford, Springfield (Mass.), Portland (Me.), and Minneapolis there has been a little increase in applications. In Albany the people are "better off this winter than any other in the past ten years," the prices for coal ranging from $6 and $7.50 per ton to $8 when purchased by the bag. Cleveland has suffered less than most large cities. In Columbus there has been "no unusual suffering," and in Springfield (Ill.) little or no suffering. Detroit, Denver, and Cincinnati have experienced no scarcity of fuel, and Milwaukee has plenty of bituminous coal, but the people are not experienced in its use. In Des Moines the well-to-do have suffered, because the "dealers delivered coal to small customers, when they refused to deliver to large purchasers."

In Baltimore and Washington there has been "serious shortage," but, notwithstanding that, the demands upon the charitable societies of Baltimore have been less than for the same time last year. In regard to Washington, *Charities* says:

"People who purchase their coal by the bushel in Washington are paying this winter an average of forty-five cents as against twenty-five cents for last year. As a result there have been many instances of women who have had to give up their washings, and that has been an important matter in a city where large numbers of the colored people depend upon laundry work for their support. The doctors have reported that sickness has been increased by the fact that a good many people are now heating only one room, and a variety of makeshifts have been resorted to—driftwood gathered from the Potomac, coal from the numerous dumping-grounds of the city, and cinders, which are sifted almost as fine as flour. The number of demands for assistance, however, has not been greatly increased. There is more employment than usual in the winter time."

A different situation is presented in Indianapolis and Chicago. On January 12 the report stated that the situation was "steadily growing worse," in Indianapolis. As for Chicago, the report says:

"The demands upon charitable societies have been largely increased not only directly for coal, but also for other necessaries of life which people have not been able to purchase because they have exhausted their small resources earlier in the winter by purchasing the coal for enormously increased prices. . . .

"The funds which have been contributed by the public to relieve the coal famine are largely exhausted, and the impulse to give, which came with the cold weather and the newspaper publications of widespread distress, has subsided. The supply of coal has not materially increased, and the regularly organized charities see ahead several weeks of great need, the proper relief for which will require large means and sustained effort."

"The reports show," says *Charities*, "that the need has thus been for increased distributing-centers, where coal can be bought in small quantities at the least possible cost by people who have money to pay."

DISTRIBUTION OF GREENBACKS IN DELAWARE.

"NOW, Mr. Kennan, this is confidential—that's what it is—confidential—between me and you and God!—It ain't so!" Thus the president of an Addicks Republican club in Delaware to Mr. George Kennan, when the latter asked him if Mr. Addicks did not obtain his majorities "by means of wholesale vote buying." Mr. Layton, right-hand man of Mr. Addicks, and Secretary of State, made a similar statement. A little investigation, however, has brought out some rather sensational facts on the other side, which Mr. Kennan sets forth as follows in *The Outlook*:

"Two years ago Dr. Layton told a prominent lawyer in Georgetown that up to that time Mr. Addicks, to his certain knowledge, had spent $400,000 in Delaware in campaign years alone.

"Second, setting aside, for the present, the questions raised by Dr. Layton's conflicting statements, I shall try to describe what happened in the legislative campaign of 1902—that is, last fall; and I will begin with the notes of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston.

"Two or three days before the November election, Mr. Addicks, or somebody acting in his interest, brought into the State of Delaware two whole series (fives and tens) of crisp, new, consecutively numbered notes of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, and distributed them among the Union Republican workers in all the election districts of Kent and Sussex counties. Prior to the first of November there was not a single new, unworn bill of that bank in all Southern Delaware; but five days later the two lower counties were flooded with them. On the day after election, Mr. C. W. Lord, a well-known hardware merchant of Dover, took in over the counter, in the ordinary course of business, twenty-eight of these bills, all of the denomination of five dollars, and before the end of the week the First National Bank of Dover was holding nearly five thousand dollars in this particular kind of currency, all crisp, new five- or ten-dollar notes that had never been creased, or that had been folded only once. Altho the numbers of these notes were scattering, they were so distributed as to show that the two whole series had been used, and that the notes whose numbers were missing in one shop or one bank had merely been spent or deposited in another. More than a month after the election, I myself obtained in Dover a lot of ten-dollar notes of this bank, whose numbers ran from 33,414 to 34,691, showing the use of $12,770; and through the hands of a single business man in Milford there passed notes whose highest and lowest numbers indicated the distribution, on election day, of more than $20,000. A gentleman in whose sources of information I have perfect confidence

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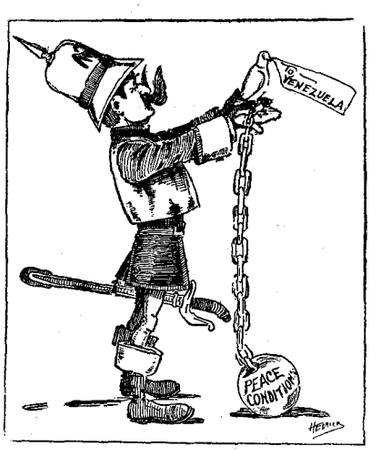
informed me that not less than $30,000 in crisp, new bills of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston went into the banks of Kent County alone, immediately after the November election. An equal if not a greater amount was undoubtedly distributed in Sussex County, and thousands of dollars passed from hand to hand without getting into banks of deposit at all. If the cashier of the Merchants' National could be compelled to disclose the name signed to the check or checks upon which these new, consecutively numbered notes were issued, the attorney-general of Delaware would be fully justified, I think, in filing an information under Section 8, Article V., of the Delaware constitution, and bringing somebody before the superior court of Newcastle County for trial on the charge of vote-buying and bribery. Such a course of procedure would purify the political atmosphere of the State, and it might result in the enforced retirement of Mr. Addicks from the field of Delaware politics. I will not undertake to say where he would go, but he certainly would not go to the United States Senate."

AMERICAN "JINGOISM."

A CAREFUL examination of the comment of representative newspapers from all parts of the United States discloses the American press in a very calm frame of mind in their attitude toward England and Germany. A few papers display a feeling of vehement hostility to the allies, and their comments, cabled abroad, seem to have created an impression in Europe that the American newspapers are trying to stir up a war; but these vehement papers can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Our press, as a whole, seems to expect no attempt to infringe the Monroe Doctrine, and to apprehend no trouble with either England or Germany. The bombardment of Fort San Carlos aroused some indignation, but as the Venezuelan commander still holds the fort, with the German vessels at a respectful distance, and seems able to take care of himself without our help, our papers have ceased to worry about him. The Baltimore *News* says:

"In our country, the remarkable feature of current discussion has been the absence of jingoism—remarkable in view of the undoubtedly general and grave interest which the situation has attracted. The New York *American* occupies an almost solitary position in its screaming appeals upon the subject, and even that head center of yellow journalism has not yet issued a declaration of war."



THE KAISER IS READY TO SEND OUT THE DOVE OF PEACE.
—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Boston *Herald* suspects that Germany has been trying, in this affair, to goad the United States into the untenable position of asserting that the Monroe Doctrine protects bad debtors in South America, "a position which can not fail to unite practically all European nations in opposition to us, an opposition which will, unless we are prepared to face the world in arms, sweep away every vestige of our Monroe Doctrine." We have not fallen into the trap. The Detroit *Journal* thinks the war scare has existed principally in the imagination of the Washington correspondents. It remarks:

"The net results of the attempt to work up a war scare are not impressive. As one of these sleuths wires his paper, 'it is all of a speculative nature.' The substantials are that the President dined with Secretary Moody Saturday night, and that the entrance to the Moody portals was guarded by marines—presumably to keep off the unknown foreign enemy. It is ascertained that 'rush orders' have been sent to the navy-yards to hurry the completion of the bilge-water tanks and the hawser-holes. It is also reported that we are buying war-ships from Chile, tho the Navy Department does not know where it is to get officers to take charge of war-ships now approaching completion in our own yards. Over the Navy Department broods an air of suppressed excitement—in the despatches—and it is announced that the navy is to be put into first-class condition—as if it was ever in anything else—barring those battle-ships that are laid up for lack of men to run them.

J. B.: "I'll never go gunning with William again." —*Harper's Weekly.*

"All this would make good material for a comic opera except for one thing—that the correspondents at the capital think they are meeting a long-felt want by attributing the activity they find—and which does not exist outside their imaginations—to the hostility to us of Germany; not to the hostility of England which invited Germany into the Venezuela muss. Not the hostility of England, which has ten war-ships in or adjacent to our waters where there is one waving the black-white-red of the German empire; not of England, which has naval stations covering every foot of our coast within a few hours' steaming; not of England, our ancient enemy, if our present friend, which has also bombarded Venezuela forts—but always to Germany is this campaign for the creation of a war fever directed. And this tho the German Government has not made a move in the Venezuelan matter without consulting the wishes of this Government, and being guided by them, and has recently changed the head of its Washington embassy obviously in the interest of a better understanding between the two nations.

"It is because prejudices die hard that it is greatly to be regretted that a systematic and persistent effort is making to discredit the good faith of Germany over a matter of such small consequence as that involved in the collection of a comparatively insignificant debt. Why the effort should not include England the plotters would find hard to explain; still harder why the effort is making at all."

THE BILL TO PENSION EX-SLAVES.

"THE unintentional encouragement of human sharks," according to the Baltimore *Herald*, is likely to be the only result of Senator Hanna's introduction of a bill to pension ex-slaves. "I only introduced the bill by request, I am not going to push it," the Senator explained to a reporter; but despite that fact, declares the New York *Mail and Express*, "it may be said that the pension sharpers will use the reappearance of the scheme to levy fresh contributions on credulous blacks." And the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"Instead of helping the Afro-American brother, the bill will injure him. It is estimated that unscrupulous and designing men have collected in the last few years fully $250,000 from Southern negroes, promising them in return places on Uncle Sam's pension rolls. Now that so prominent a Senator as Mr. Hanna has apparently interested himself in the project, it is probable that another assault will be made on the pocketbooks of the former slaves by men who have profited by their ignorance and credulity in the past. Mr. Hanna is a very level-headed man, but it is probable that in this case he has been duped into introducing a measure without making careful investigation. Some years ago a similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason, of Illinois. Copies were distributed

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throughout the South by a concern composed of educated negroes. The illiterate blacks were told that 'the bill had been read twice' and only required a 'third reading' to become law. They were invited to pay $2 each and have their names registered so that they would secure the immediate benefit of the proposed pensions. The promoters of this fraudulent scheme were doing a fine business when an investigation was ordered by the Pension Office. Subsequently they were denied the use of the mails and barely escaped prosecution. It would be very much better for the negroes of the South if a responsible statesman like Senator Hanna, whose words carry weight, would candidly and courageously advise them to abandon all hope of securing pensions from the national Government. Our esteemed Republican contemporary, the New York *Tribune*, treats the matter as a joke. 'The South,' it says, 'has sometimes felt that it did not have a fair share of the benefactions of paternal government, yet it could not hope to secure pensions for its old soldiers. The former slaves would seem to be an excellent substitute. If they can make a breach in the Treasury wall on the Southern side the fertilizing stream may be made to flow thence and irrigate a wide area. The negro and his money are about as soon parted as the most hungry onlooker could desire.' That may be true, but it is quite certain that *The Tribune's* party has no intention of giving pensions to the former slaves. The introduction of bills like that which Mr. Hanna has presented 'by request' will take money out of the ex-slave's pocket instead of adding to his

LET EACH SWEEP HIS OWN SIDEWALK.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

supply of coin. The men who fleeced him before will now have an opportunity to defraud him again. That may be fun for some of our Northern friends, but it does not appeal to the poor negro's sense of humor."

The following despatch from Mobile to the New York *Sun* is not without interest in this connection:

"H. F. Crosby, a negro, arrested in Montgomery yesterday for obtaining money under false pretenses, is said to have been selling certificates to old slaves to entitle them, he said, to pensions under a bill pending in Congress.

"The fact that the pension did not come on time was the cause of the arrest. Crosby made this statement:

"'I am only an agent. J. W. Crift, who signs the certificates, is the national president and lives at East Lake, Ala. Callie D. House is national secretary, and I suppose lives in Washington. I have been with them about four years. I have been an agent about a year.

"'Dickinson, who lives in Washington, was here last July and held a state convention. I have taken in about a hundred members. I send in all the money I take in, and when I want money I take a collection from the members. There are several other agents here. There are two other associations.

"'The national organ, *The Freedman's Headlight*, said the pensions would be effective by the 1st of January, 1903. That is the authority I had for the representations I made to the members.'

"The State is being systematically worked by alleged ex-slave pension-agents. Just where the headquarters is is not known here. The plan is proposed to old ex-slaves who can not read or write."

PROHIBITION SUPERSEDED IN VERMONT.

AFTER clinging to prohibition of the liquor traffic for half a century—for a longer continuous period than any other State—Vermont has repealed the law and adopted in its place local option and high license. Fifty years ago the prohibitory law was adopted by popular vote by the slender majority of 1,171, and last week it was voted down by a majority of about 1,600. The new system will take effect in March. "Vermont by its vote raises itself out of a mire of hypocrisy," says the Brooklyn *Eagle;* but the Providence *Journal* remarks that "in a State which has given a Presidential candidate more than 40,000 plurality, the majority of 1,600 for high license looks paltry enough, and must be taken as an indication that the issue is still open." The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, which opposed license, declares that "the one gratifying feature for the opponents of the new law is that the margin in its favor in the popular vote is so small that its advocates will recognize their system to be on its good behavior, and the abuse of license will certainly cause a revulsion in popular feeling sufficient to overthrow it."

Some papers remark that the real test of the high-license sentiment in Vermont is yet to come. The real sentiment will be revealed next month, when each town and city shall settle for itself whether it will have license or local prohibition. Says the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald:*

"The dark night of prohibition is over. Vermont, this morning, is a part of the great world of intelligence, commerce, and wealth. We are no longer a peculiar people. We would be foolish to anticipate an easy road at first. The transition from one system to another is always attended by friction. To change the figure of speech, you can not make an omelet without breaking eggs, and you can not right a wrong without a disturbance. But we believe that there is stamina enough in the Vermont character to meet the responsibilities of new duties to which it is called with wisdom and self-restraint."

Much credit is given to Mr. P. W. Clement, of Rutland, for the result. He started the agitation against prohibition last fall, had a pledge put in the Republican platform to submit a new measure of this kind to a vote of the people, and then ran as an Independent Republican against Gen. J. G. McCullough, Regular Republican, who was elected by a small majority. Mr. Clement stood for high license and General McCullough for the prohibitory law. The Springfield *Republican* comments:

"Prohibition is still available wherever wanted, and probably two-thirds or more of the towns of the State will hold to it at the coming town-meetings. The cities and large towns, where liquor has been sold freely and often openly, in defiance of law, will generally choose a license policy, which will simply mean a regulated, revenue-producing traffic in liquor, in place of an illicit, lawless, and demoralizing sale conducted on a scale that the license policy will find it difficult to exceed. A system of high, restricted license like that of Massachusetts has been provided, and that it will prove as satisfactory in Vermont as it has in this State, we have little doubt. Anyhow, those places which do not want it need not have it, and in the application of this principle of local option is to be found the surest method of dealing with the liquor question."

The law provides seven classes for licenses, to be granted at fees ranging from $1,200 for a saloon to $10 for a druggist, who

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can sell for medical purposes only. Each town voting for license may have one open bar for each 1,000 population, exclusive of licenses granted to summer-hotels and to drug-stores. With Vermont out of the prohibition column, there remain but four States in which prohibition prevails, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Kansas, and North Dakota, and in the second of these only the sale at retail (not the manufacture) is prohibited.

SOUTHERN FEELING TOWARD THE PRESIDENT.

THE President is reported by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* to be "considerably upset about the attacks that have been made upon him by the Southern papers," and a survey of the press of that section discovers a good many editorials and statements by public men that might well produce such an effect. This criticism is directed at Mr. Roosevelt's negro policy, as it has appeared in the appointment of Dr. Crum, a negro, to be collector of the port of Charleston; in the Indianola post-office case (considered in these columns January 7); in the Booker Washington dinner at the White House; and in his invitation of the negro register of the Treasury and of the recorder of deeds to a White-House reception on January 22. These two negro officials attended the reception with several women friends, and "the whole party," we are told, "cut a conspicuous figure in the reception room." Several Southern Congressmen and their wives left the reception "in high dudgeon," and Governor Terrell, of Georgia, when in Washington a few days ago, omitted the customary call at the White House, to show his disapproval of the President's policy.

DR. CRUM,
Whose appointment to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., is resented by many Southern people.

The friends of the President aver, in his defense, that he has made fewer negro appointments in the South than his predecessors, and that the presence of negro officials at White-House receptions is nothing new. Secretary Root, in a speech of Friday evening of last week in New York city, said he thought the friction is due to a change of feeling in the South, and declared his conviction that this change of feeling will result in depriving the negro of the ballot and of the privilege of holding offices in the Southern States. Mr. Root said, in part:

"The suffrage has been taken away from the black man in most of the States where he composes the larger part of the population. The black man of the South in general no longer has his right to vote. The right to aspire to office is generally disputed and in a great measure denied.

"A curious development has been seen within the past year along this line. President Roosevelt has appointed fewer black men to office in the South than did President McKinley. There are fewer black men holding federal offices in the South now than there were when Mr. McKinley died. Yet outcries are to be heard throughout the South against what is called President Roosevelt's policy of appointing negroes to office, when, under Presidents McKinley, Harrison, and Hayes nothing was said, whereas more negroes were appointed.

"A few days ago a prominent black man, holding an important public office, attended an official reception at the White House. There has not been a time since the Civil War when black men have not held similar offices in Washington. Black men in these offices always have attended such receptions.

"They attended the receptions of Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, and others. Yet the attendance of one of them at Mr. Roosevelt's reception was a signal for the cry that the white race had been insulted by the attendance of this black man.

"I am simply showing that the state of official treatment of the black man has not changed, but the state of public feeling in the South has changed. The right to aspire to federal office, unquestioned a few years ago, is now challenged.

"It is only a question of a few years when white opinion will exclude blacks from office altogether in the Southern States. So the country has to face the failure of the plans adopted to elevate the blacks when they were freed by conferring the suffrage.

"Now that the first attempt has failed, the question of what can be done for them demands the best thought and the best patriotism. We can not throw away the responsibility we undertook for the welfare of this people."

Perhaps the most scathing editorial on the President that has appeared in the South is the following one from the Richmond *News*:

"We are told in Washington despatches that he [the President] has invited his colored appointee as assistant district attorney at Boston to visit the White House with his wife, and at the reception yesterday at the White House the colored recorder of deeds, of Washington, D. C., was present with two female relatives. This is about the limit.

"There is just one thing for the Southern people to do. There is no use in their indulging in any idle abuse or foaming at the mouth with rage. They can not defeat Mr. Roosevelt for reelection. They can prove in a manner entirely decorous and lawful their continued rejection of the idea of equality between the races. They can and should hold themselves absolutely aloof from any social recognition of Mr. Roosevelt. Socially, he has put himself on equality with the colored people, and he should be treated by Southern people precisely as if he were a negro official. This feeling should be illustrated by our representatives at Washington, both in the Senate and House. Their relation with the President should be absolutely formal from this time on, and should be confined to such business as it is necessary to transact with him. If he should come South, he should be left to associate with the negroes, whom he has chosen to regard as equals and fit companions for himself and his family. In other words, as Mr. Roosevelt has chosen to put himself on equality with the negro, he should be treated in all respects by Southern people precisely as if he were a negro of good character and representing the Government—that is, politely and kindly when kindness is necessary, and with absolute indication that he is not of our race or in any respect socially an equal with us or a fit associate for us or any of ours.

"We can not see any other position for Southern people or their representatives to take, unless they want to recognize the principle that the same white man can associate on terms of social and personal equality with Southern white people and their families and colored people and their families."

A calmer view is taken by the Augusta *Chronicle*, which says:

"We have never been able to become seriously excited about the periodical agitation of the subject of 'No Negro Domination,' a subject which has its vogue only at election times, and a bugaboo that is trotted out for political purposes to whip the indifferent into line, just as the Catholic or the A. P. A. issue is. The idea of negro domination over white men, either in the South or anywhere else, is too absurd for serious contemplation. Where on the globe are white men in subjection to an inferior race? Even savages recognize the white man's leadership, tho he is but one among a thousand, and the Indians of the West or the blacks of Africa, when a white man goes to live among them, soon make him a chief of their tribe.

"Recently our headstrong and self-willed President, who has a penchant for playing the bull in the political china-shop, went

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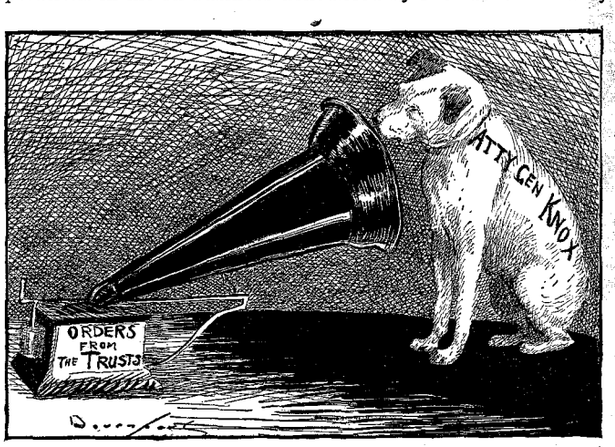
out of his way to do a very foolish thing—invite negro men and women to a White House reception, placing them on social equality with the white guests of the occasion. The explanation given is that the negroes were office-holders and their official positions entitled them to recognition and invitation. This is tommyrot. Suppose they had not been invited? Would anybody have known or cared? They certainly would not have been surprised themselves at the omission, and the President would have sacrificed nothing in following the example of other Executives who have omitted them. If there had been any sort of necessity for his action, President Roosevelt might have been excused, but it was entirely gratuitous and foolish."

A NEW ESTIMATE OF MR. ROCKEFELLER.

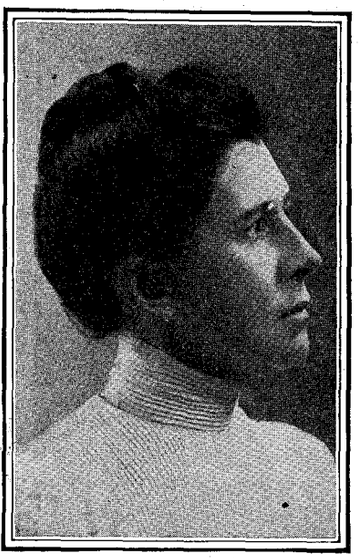
SOME new side-lights are thrown upon the personality of John D. Rockefeller by Ida M. Tarbell in her history of the Standard Oil Company, now running in *McClure's*. How Mr. Rockefeller reconciles his ethics with certain alleged business methods has been a standing puzzle to his critics for thirty years; and as Mr. Rockefeller has never taken the public into his confidence on this point, the question has acquired a good deal of interest. Thirty years ago he had the experience of having his operations in the oil business denounced by President Grant, by



HIS MASTER'S VOICE.
—*The New York Evening Journal.*

a congressional committee, by the Pennsylvania legislature, by John D. Archbold, now vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, by H. H. Rogers, now a director, and by newspaper and public men all over the country. Even the producers in the oil-fields united in an agreement not to sell oil to his company at any price, New York dealers refused to handle the product of his refineries, and mobs "held up" trains carrying his oil. All this excitement followed the discovery of a very simple secret contract that his company (then called the South Improvement Company) had made with all the railroads tapping the oil-fields, by which the roads charged rival firms from forty cents to one dollar a barrel more for carrying their oil than they charged the South Improvement Company, *and turned the margin over to that company!*

This famous contract has long been a matter of history. How the railroads came to agree to it has never been explained, and Mr. Rockefeller's own views of the ethics of the transaction have also been somewhat in the dark. A careful reading of Miss Tarbell's account, however, seems to throw some illumination on them. When the South Improvement Company was formed, the oil-refining business "was overdone," "there was at that time a refining capacity of three barrels to every one produced, and this capacity was widely scattered," with the result, "every now and then," of "ruinous underselling in order to keep or to secure a market." Besides, the refiners in the oil-fields were boasting that they would "compel Cleveland and Pittsburg either to abandon their works or bring them to the oil country." In brief, the refining business was demoralized. Out of this cutthroat mêlée Mr. Rockefeller and his partners proposed to bring order. They persuaded Jay Gould, General McClellan, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. H. Clarke, and Tom Scott, the railroad presidents, to go into the rebate scheme. "It was, of course," says Miss Tarbell, "a direct violation of their charters as public carriers, but such violations had been in practise for at least four years in the oil business, and for a longer period in other industries." The next thing was to persuade or force the refiners to join the scheme or go out of business.



MISS IDA M. TARBELL,
Who believes that Mr. Rockefeller has "religious emotion and sentiments of charity," but lacks "notions of justice and regard for the rights of others."

"We are going to give everybody a chance to come in," said Mr. Rockefeller; and "he pointed out in detail, and with gentleness, how beneficent the scheme really was—preventing the Creek refiners from destroying Cleveland, keep up the price of refined oil, destroying competition, and eliminating speculation." The independent refiners were offered cash or stock in the Standard Oil Company for their plants. "I advise you to take the stock," Mr. Rockefeller would say; "it will be for your good." His concern for their good was not always appreciated, however, his offer would be declined, and he had to resort to threats of crushing them by his rebate scheme, which he referred to as "cooperation with transportation."

Robert Hanna, an uncle of Mark Hanna, was thus induced to sell his refinery, which was making 30 per cent profit a year, for about half what it cost. In this way the Standard had secured control of about one-fifth of the refining capacity of the country when the secret compact with the railroads became known, and the national storm of indignation, described above, broke upon

SHOOTING SHADOWS.
HUNTER: "I ought to get a medal for this shot."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

the heads of Mr. Rockefeller and his partners. To let Miss Tarbell go on with the analysis:

"If Mr. Rockefeller had been an ordinary man the outburst of popular contempt and suspicion which suddenly poured on his

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head would have thwarted and crushed him. But he was no ordinary man. He had the powerful imagination to see what might be done with the oil business if it could be centered in his hands—the intelligence to analyze the problem into its elements and to find the key to control. He had the essential element to all great achievement, a steadfastness to a purpose once conceived which nothing can crush. The oil regions might rage, call him a conspirator and those who sold him oil traitors; the railroads might withdraw their contracts and the legislature annul his charter; undisturbed and unresting he kept at his great purpose. Even if his nature had not been such as to forbid him to abandon an enterprise in which he saw promise of vast profits, even if he had not had a mind which, stopped by a wall, burrows under or creeps around, he would nevertheless have been forced to desperate efforts to save his business. He had increased his refinery capacity in Cleveland to 10,000 barrels on the strength of the South Improvement Company contracts. These contracts were annulled, and in their place was one signed by officials of all the oil-shipping roads refusing rebates to everybody. His geographical position was such that it cost him under these new contracts 50 cents more to get oil from the wells to New York than it did his rivals on the Creek. What could he do?

"He got a rebate. In spite of the binding nature of the contracts signed in New York on March 25 by representatives of all the railroads, before the middle of April the Standard Oil Company was shipping oil eastward from Cleveland for $1.25—this by the sworn testimony of Mr. H. M. Flagler before a commission of the Ohio State legislature, in March, 1879. How much less a rate than $1.25 Mr. Rockefeller had before the end of April the writer does not know. Of course the rate was secret, and he probably understood now, as he had not two months before, how essential it was that he keep it secret. His task was more difficult now, for he had an enemy active, clamorous, contemptuous, whose suspicions had reached that acute point where they could believe nothing but evil of him—the producers and independents of the oil regions. It was utterly impossible that he should ever silence this enemy, for their points of view were diametrically opposed.

"They believe in independent effort—every man for himself and fair play for all. They wanted competition, loved open fight. They considered that all business should be done openly—that the railways were bound as public carriers to give equal rates—that any combination which favored one firm or one locality at the expense of another was unjust and illegal.

"Mr. Rockefeller's point of view was different. He believed that the 'good of all' was in a combination which would control the business as the South Improvement Company proposed to control it. Such a combination would end at once all the abuses the business suffered. As rebates and special rates were essential to this control, he favored them. Of course Mr. Rockefeller knew that the railroad was a public carrier, and that its charter forbade discrimination. But he knew that the railroads did not pretend to obey the laws governing them, that they regularly hranted special rates and rebates to those who had large amounts of freight. That is, you could bargain with the railroads as you could with a man carrying on a strictly private business depending in no way on a public franchise. Moreover, Mr. Rockefeller knew that if he did not get rebates somebody else would; that they were for the wariest, the shrewdest, the most persistent. If somebody was to get rebates, why not he? This point of view was no uncommon one. Many men held it, and felt a sort of scorn, as practical men always do for theorists, when it was contended that the shipper was as wrong in taking rates as the railroads in granting them.

"Thus, on one hand there was an exaggerated sense of personal independence, on the other a firm belief in combination; on one hand a determination to root out the vicious system of rebates practised by the railway, on the other a determination to keep it alive and profit by it. Those theories which the body of oil-men held as vital and fundamental Mr. Rockefeller and his associates either did not comprehend or were deaf to. This lack of comprehension by many men of what seems to other men to be the most obvious principles of justice is not rare. Many men who are widely known as good share it. Mr. Rockefeller was 'good.' There was no more faithful Baptist in Cleveland than he. Every enterprise of that church he had supported liberally from his youth. He gave to its poor. He visited its sick. He wept with its suffering. Moreover, he gave unostentatiously to many outside charities of whose worthiness he was satisfied. He was simple and frugal in his habits. He never went to the theater, never drank wine. He was a devoted husband and he gave much time to the training of his children, seeking to develop in them his own habits of economy and of charity. Yet he was willing to strain every nerve to obtain for himself special and illegal privileges from the railroads which were bound to ruin every man in the oil business not sharing them with him. Religious emotion and sentiments of charity, propriety and self-denial seem to have taken the place in him of notions of justice and regard for the rights of others."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AS might be expected, it is taking a long time to wind up that strike at Waterbury.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT begins to look as if the efforts in Congress to save the fur seals would survive the seals.—*The Baltimore American.*

A NEW baboon at the New York zoo has been named after the Kaiser. He must be a versatile little fellow.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE statement is made that General Miles left Russia without seeing the Czar. Perhaps the Czar saw him first.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

EVANSTON women are going ahead to raise money for a library. What has Mr. Carnegie done to deserve this affront?—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

AS a delicate compliment to his billionaire grandfather the latest grandson of John D. Rockefeller was born without any hair on his head.—*The Chicago News.*

PRESIDENT CASTRO says that if he has his way the Powers will all get equal treatment. That doubtless means that they will all get nothing.—*The Chicago News.*

AN effort is being made in Chicago to have the street-railways of that city controlled by the council. Well, the old saying is, "turn about is fair play."—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THOSE gentlemen who declare they will never again darken the doors of the White House evidently feel that the darkening process can be left to others.—*The Washington Post.*

ONE of the Chicago University professors maintains that every human system is a portable distillery. This will make it possible to arrest Mrs. Nation on a new charge.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

WE have made a start in the right direction in the matter of providing adequate pay for the judges of our courts. Some day they may be as well paid as our baseball players and vaudeville artists.—*The Washington Post.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM having offered us a statue of Frederick the Great, it is suggested that an appropriate return might be made by sending to Berlin a life-size bronze figure of President Monroe.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"DO I understand you to say, Senator Graft, that you will sustain and support the trusts?" howled the enthusiastic legislator. "You mistake the phrase," said the Senator calmly; "I did not say I would 'support' or 'sustain' trusts; I merely said I would 'hold them up.'"—*The Boston Herald.*

IF WOOD WERE MERCENARY, WHAT A FORTUNE HE COULD MAKE SHOWING HOW TO HANDLE TEDDY!
—*The Chicago News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN CULTURE.

IT has frequently been asserted during late years that American literature and American culture in general are on the down-grade. But there are many, and those whose word can not be lightly set aside, who hold a different view. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his book, "The Memories of a Hundred Years," is strikingly optimistic in his opinions. He writes:

"My father was a printer. He printed, by the water-power of the Back Bay in Boston, editions of the Bible from stereotype plates. He printed for the owners of such plates many other standard books. He also printed the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, *The Semi-Weekly Advertiser*, and *The Weekly Messenger*. The circulation of these papers was as nothing to the circulation of newspapers in our time; but *The Advertiser* appeared six times and the semi-weekly twice a week. The size of these papers would now be called diminutive, but there were a great many of them. When he died in 1863, I had the curiosity to calculate the number of pages, and even of words, which he had printed, and I satisfied myself that he printed more words in that half-century than would have been found in all the libraries in the world the day the century came in.

"Or compare colleges and schools. Massachusetts has stood as well as any State in arrangements for education. In 1800 she had two colleges, and in both there were hardly 200 students. In the same State there are now 13 colleges, of which the largest has now 5,124 students and teachers, and the smallest, I suppose, 400. The average attendance of collegiate students is probably one hundred times as large as it was then. In more than twenty towns in Massachusetts there are now well-equipped buildings for high schools, each more costly and on a larger scale than any building which Harvard College had when I graduated in 1839.

"In 1775 there were thirty-seven newspapers in the United States. One was published twice a week, the others were all weeklies. It would be an over-estimate if we guessed that the weekly circulation of them all was forty thousand copies. One New York paper now prints more than five hundred thousand copies every day of the three hundred and sixty-five, and every copy contains more of what is called 'matter,' by a certain satire, than any one of the 1775 journals printed in a year. Twenty-two thousand newspapers are now regularly published here.

"The increase in population in the same time is fourteenfold. The census of 1800 showed a population of 5,300,000, that of 1900 showed 75,000,000.

"These fragmentary statements are enough to show that the enlargement of the life, whether of individual men and women or of the country, has advanced in directions which are utterly outside of the mechanism of statistics. Now one does not pretend that reading, writing, and arithmetic are the signs of spiritual life or moral victory. But they are excellent tools for a child of God to handle, and we who are trying to study the century, so as to find out whether the kingdom of God or the chaos of the devil has made headway, may pay some such attention to the tools which men and women have had in hand as the century went by.

"Without counting words or pages, it is enough if you will try to read the publications of 1800. Compare the exhibition which they give of the real life of men and women against what we know of the lives of men and women now, and we shall begin to see how it is that the living men and women of to-day came to control the senseless giants of physical power which in a hundred years God and His children have called into being.

"Among a hundred illustrations, the change in literature is one of the most interesting. Its importance must not be overrated, but it is not to be slightly spoken of.

"It is, for instance, easy to see that whenever an American wanted to enlarge his life and study, he went, of course, to England. It was precisely as Martial went from Spain to Rome. Washington Irving, as soon as he had felt his own power, went in 1804 to the South of Europe. At Rome he made the friendship of Washington Allston, and in eighteen months he had traveled through the continent of Europe. He came back to America and tried to live here, but after eight years, in which he joined in the Salmagundi and published 'Knickerbocker,' he went to Europe again. He then lived there seventeen years. Simply this means that he could not live here. For a man like him, the intellectual, spiritual, esthetic, and literary life of England and the rest of Europe offered advantages, not to say temptations, which America could not offer. That is one instance, which could be multiplied indefinitely, which shows the intellectual desolateness of our own country for the first quarter of a century.

"Joel Barlow, as a matter of course, had published his poem in London. As late as 1821 Alexander Hill Everett published his 'Europe' in London and reprinted it in his own country. The remark of Sydney Smith's, so often cited, 'Who reads an American book?' has been bitterly resented here. But it implied what was substantially true, and it is a convenient enough guide-post to show where the roadway of that time led men. One has only to look at the early American book catalogs and advertisements, say at the droll list which the great house of Harper published in its first five years, to see that in truth there was no important American literature."

MR. SOTHERN'S TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

THE name of Sothern recalls two generations of American actors. During both these generations Joseph Jefferson has been a regnant figure. Mr. E. H. Sothern pays a kindly tribute (in *Leslie's Monthly*, February) to this "stanch veteran of the dramatic profession, whose gentleness has shone for so many years through the characters of 'Rip' and 'Caleb,' 'Mr. Golightly' and artful 'Fighting Bob Acres.'" He says:

"To write of Joseph Jefferson as I have known him . . . must needs be to write with enthusiasm. He represents to-day, as he has represented for a long, long time, that so-styled old school in which a gentle personality, a tender humor, and a genuineness of heart and soul were the chief charms of comedians, and when Florence and Raymond, Owens and E. A. Sothern—as well as many others—were known and loved for their kindly, courteous, and gentle ways None of us seem to have much gentleness nowadays. We all have bicycle faces—hard and set, tense and eager-looking, and suggestive, I fear, of the thought that we have full opinions of our own worth—a fact borne out, I am bound to admit, by some of the advance notices one reads. And well may we ask, What is the matter with the present generation of players? Perhaps, tho, in this day of 'big things,' from the organization of trusts to the staging of plays, it has become necessary to assert oneself more or suffer the humiliation of being thrust into the rear ranks.

"It wasn't so in Jefferson's day. An actor took his art seriously then, and did not depend to such an extent upon scenic embellishments and the graceful exaggerations of the press-man ahead."

The radiance of an art like Jefferson's, Mr. Sothern continues, is "felt with a gratitude that must be a powerful plea for the theater as a good influence everywhere." He writes, in conclusion:

"It is inspiring for other actors to contemplate one of their craft far on in years still holding the affectionate attention of a great people, commanding honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, and all that should accompany old age. And all this without having recourse to sensational sword-fights or special trains, or Carmen kisses or live animals on the stage, or rows in public places—even without denouncing other actors. Just the reward of practising the gentle art of acting—and what a gentle art it is—when practised by gentle folk. Jefferson's 'Rip' is a book of poems. I am quite sure people will remember a look, or a wink, or a smile of his lips, when they will be quite unable to recall many now familiar verses.

"The quality that breathes of poetry and tenderness in painting, or writing, or acting must have the true ring of simplicity. The ease of execution which alone makes all art natural comes from a devotion to the work which many of us can command; but this other thing, this poetic spirit, is a gift and one not often

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given. How many try hard enough—but yet can never be tender or true or simple on the stage? 'He is clever—but cold. She is brilliant, but she does not move me at all.' One often hears this. And that very man or woman has been sobbing bitterly, shedding real tears, feeling the scene to the heart of them. Why can't they convey that gift to the auditor then?

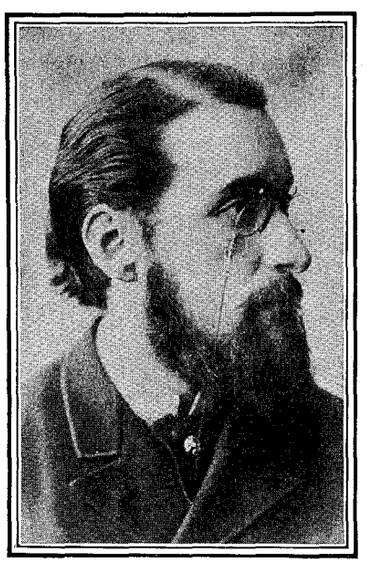
"Or people say, 'I can't laugh at that man, he's trying too hard to be funny.' The poor man feels the humor of his lines, why can't he make the audience laugh?

"The actor must make the observer feel his exhibition of feeling. The whole victory does not consist in putting on a suit of strange-looking clothes and an outlandish wig. The outward and visible sign is nothing without the inward and spiritual grace.

"The art of Joseph Jefferson does not strike you in the face and demand your approval or your life. It reaches out across the footlights and puts its arms about your neck, draws you close to its heart, and comforts you. And well might we borrow a thought from the master of literature and declare that his life is gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature may proclaim to all the world that her pride, her love, and her respect for such a man will live through all eternity."

CONTEMPORARY FRENCH FICTION.

THE charge is often made against French fiction that it deals too exclusively with questions of sentiment and passion, and that it gives to these questions an importance out of all proportion to their actual influence upon life. M. Edouard Rod, the well-known French critic, is compelled to admit that this charge has a basis in truth. He writes (in *The Booklover's Magazine*, January):



M. EDOUARD ROD,
French critic and lecturer, who exerts an important influence in French politics.

"It is a fact that during a long period the French novel has selected as its favorite theme questions of sentiment, passion, or married life, and that in many of its most successful specimens the utmost care has been devoted to the portrayal of love, the psychological disturbances which accompany it, and the social or personal disasters which it occasions. To give but a few recent examples, among the host of others, I will mention: 'L'Idylle Tragique' and 'Le Fantôme,' by Paul Bourget (and almost all preceding novels by this author); 'Le Jardin Secret' and 'L'Heureux Ménage,' by Marcel Prévost; 'Le Calvaire,' by Mirbeau; 'Henriette,' that little masterpiece by Coppée; 'Peints par Eux-Mêmes,' by Paul Hervieu; 'La Cendre,' by Vandérem; 'Le Stérile Sacrifice,' by André Gladès; 'L'Oiseau d'Orage,' by Marcelle Tinayre; 'Comme une Rose,' by Ernest Tissot; 'Chair et Marbre,' by S. Cornut.

"To understand this tendency of the French novel let us recall that it is the very essence of tradition. From its very beginning and in its most flourishing epochs, French literature has been especially devoted to the observation of passion and to the delineation of character. Now it is very evident that love is the 'romantic' passion *par excellence*, and that if the period of love does not fill the lifetime of man, nor even that of woman, it is at least the period in which characters stand out in clearest relief.

"At an epoch when the novel was still considered a work of an inferior order, our great tragedians were advancing with incomparable brilliancy in the path which contemporary novelists still follow; all Racine's secular tragedies turn on love. And the novel of character—the branch of the novel most essentially French—is in the final analysis only the continuation of the tragedies, whose episodic character and simplicity it keeps, whose regular and methodical development it tends to reproduce. This filiation seems to me to be incontestable, and explains in itself the leading tendency of the French novel."

M. Rod proceeds to point out, however, that side by side with the novel of character has always existed "the novel of manners and morals," and that "within the last few years the novel of manners and morals has been developed to such an extent that it occupies a still more important place than the novel of character in the *ensemble* of present-day literature in France." We quote further:

"Perhaps the cause of this fact may be partly attributed to the naturalism of Zola, who has always shown more interest in masses than in individuals; perhaps also to the recent growth of thought and democratic institutions; and again to the arduousness of the struggle for existence, which is daily becoming more complicated, more violent, and consequently more fertile in dramatic events. Since the industrial and commercial transformation is curtailing the part played by sentiment in real life, which is becoming more and more devoted to action, it is natural that this part should be curtailed in literature as well, for literature is always to a certain degree the reflection of reality.

"At any rate the fact is undeniable. Side by side with the novels of love and sentiment, of which I have cited a few examples, I might mention a much larger number of novels worthy of attention, turning on subjects of an entirely different order, and in which love plays but a very minor rôle. Such are the novels in which the brothers Paul and Victor Marguerite outline the tragic pictures of the war of 1870 ('Le Désastre' and 'Les Tronçons du Glaive'); those of Maurice Barrès, who narrates the intrigues of recent politics with a certain paucity of plot but with great strength and salience ('Les Déracinés,' 'L'Appel au Soldat'); the satirical novels of Léon Daudet, whose acidity has sometimes been likened to that of Swift ('Les Morticoles'); the novels with so cial tendencies ('Daniel Valgraive') of the brothers J. H. Rosny, to whom we are also indebted for those 'prehistoric' novels of such singular savor ('Vamireh,' 'Eyirmah'); the vast compositions of Paul Adam, so full of detail ('La Force,' 'L'Ame des Foules'); the two best novels of Marcel Prévost ('Frédérique' and 'Léa'); the vigorous books of Edouard Estaunié ('L'Empreinte' and 'Le Ferment'); the novels of R. Bazin, full of such penetrating charm ('La Terre qui Meurt,' 'De Toute son Ame'); the political or administrative scenes of G. Lecomte ('Le Valet,' 'Le Carton Vert'); the rustic novels of Pouvillon ('Jean-de-Jeanne,' 'Les Antibel'); the rural novels of André Theuriet ('Sauvageonne'); and the business novels of Masson-Forestier ('Remords d'Avocat')."

During recent years France has witnessed something like a revival of the historical novel, and of the philosophical and satirical tale which the eighteenth century delighted in. These tendencies are illustrated in the writings of such authors as Maurice Maindron, André Lichtenberger, Paul Fort, Anatole France, and Henri de Régnier. M. Rod concludes:

"I believe that the novel of manners and morals with social tendencies, and the corresponding drama, is the most interesting product of our age. There must, in fact, be a sort of harmony between the men and women of each period and the characters of its literature. Now it seems as if the period on which we are entering must be democratic, industrial, commercial, and scientific, rather than esthetic or philosophical. With the breadth of its frame, the pliancy it admits of, the public to which it speaks, the novel of manners and morals seems marvelously suited to a society so constructed.

"Certain people claim nowadays that the novel has passed its zenith. I believe, on the contrary, that it is still capable of a long continuing development, and that its influence will but increase. After all, the novel is the only truly democratic form of literature: thus the probable future of our society seems to hold in reserve for it a glorious destiny."—*Translation made for* THE BOOKLOVER'S MAGAZINE.

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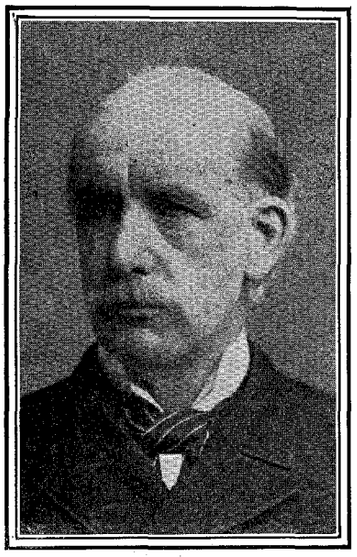
TENNYSON RECONSIDERED.

SIR ALFRED LYALL tells us in his new book on Tennyson that he has aimed "to combine a short biography of the English poet with "a running commentary on his poems as they illustrate his intellectual habit and the circumstances of his life." With few other poets, it may be said, would such a mode of treatment promise more signal success. It will be remembered that Tennyson had a special distaste for matters of purely personal revelation which make so large a part of modern biography. "We know already," says Sir Alfred, "what he really was; we are aware of his susceptibilities; and by respecting them with the deference which they would command were Tennyson alive we shall best honor the memory of an illustrious Englishman and a true and noble poet." Such restraint, in the opinion of some of the critics, has tended to mar the biographical excellence of the work. Mr. Bliss Carman declares (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*): "I must say that I can not care very greatly for a biography that does not come nearer to the core of the man than this. For biography, like all art, has for its purpose the presentation of personality."



SIR ALFRED LYALL,
The author of a new study of Tennyson's poetry.

This volume, the fifth of the new "English Men of Letters" series, contains much discriminating criticism that will aid the reader to a better understanding of Tennyson. The author states it as his opinion that "Tennyson's war poetry is not equal to his poetry of peace. One may add that neither irony nor fierce invective suits Tennyson's genius very well; they carry him too near the perilous domain of rhetoric. It is to the lays of love and heartrending lamentation in 'Maud,' with their combined intensity and refinement, that unqualified praise may be accorded for their romantic grace and soft cadences, in which the melody seems inseparable from the meaning."

In another place he says: "That Tennyson, the mystical romancer, the dreamer of fair women, should also have written spirited verses full of rude and quaint humor, sometimes too redolent of the soil, is a notable example of his versatility." Proceeding to a consideration of Tennyson's pastorals, Sir Alfred Lyall writes:

"These poems aim at and do not fall short of the 'simplicity of diction' which Wordsworth affirmed he had introduced into English verse as the proper medium for rendering the elementary feelings of the country-folk, and showing the poetic aspect of common things. Wordsworth's principle, as explained in his Preface to the 'Lyrical Ballads,' was to choose incidents and situations of rural life, and to describe them as far as possible in the language really used by the people, purified indeed from grossness and uncouth provincialisms. Good prose, he maintained, was the proper vehicle for this kind of poetry; his object was to clothe the thoughts and characters in plain close-fitting words, adapting the speech to the situation. It was not difficult for Coleridge to prove, in the well-known criticism that is to be found in his 'Biographia Literaria,' that language so purified was very different from the true vulgar tongue—that Wordsworth, in fact, used good plain English vivified and elevated poetically, and was at his worst in the lines which came nearest to commonplace rustic conversation. Moreover, Wordsworth, tho he did good service in discarding finally the old conventional pastoral, diverged habitually into philosophic reflections that were manifestly and intentionally out of keeping with his rustic characters. In his two poems of 'The May Queen' and 'The Grandmother' Tennyson makes no pretense of imitating the language of his villagers; his object is to translate their genuine feelings poetically; he simplifies his diction and strips it of superfluous ornament; but no man knew better that real idiomatic vernacular is a very different thing. What this is, and the use that can be made of it, he has shown separately. He does not relate a story and moralize upon it, as Wordsworth usually did; he exhibits dramatic impersonations that portray the homely joys and griefs of the peasantry, that show how they act and what they say in language that is nevertheless refined, correct, and vivid, and in a style which is the poet's own."

Perhaps the most interesting portion of Sir Alfred's work is that which deals with Tennyson's philosophy of life. He points out that the irresoluteness of his religious sense stayed with him until the end. His faith never found a secure resting-place. The shade which perpetually hung over his brooding mind had become darker in the late evening of his days.

"The tremendous expansion of the scientific record in these latter days seems to have affected Tennyson like a sentence of inflexible predestination, overshadowing his delight in the world's glories by a foreknowledge of its inevitable doom. The vision which unrolled itself before his imagination, of the blind mechanical evolution of a world 'dark with griefs and graves,' of human energy squandered on a planet that is passing from fire to frost, evidently fascinated his mind more and more, and possessed it with dismay. That mankind and their works must perish, slowly or suddenly, leaving not a wrack behind, has been the warning of all religions, the foundation of all beliefs in a future life; the poem of 'Vastness' gives the same warning in the terms of science, but without the same clear note of intrepidity, or of confidence in revealed promises. Yet Tennyson has his antidote to despair. Amid the general shipwreck of positive creeds, formal theologies, political and philosophic systems, all of them seeming powerless to affect man's ultimate destiny, we have gleams of spiritual illumination seen on the distant horizon; we have a profound faith in the moral direction of cosmic laws, in a spiritual basis of all being, in a kinship and affinity between the spiritual element in man and the divine soul which moves the universe."

HENRY G. MARQUAND AS AN AMERICAN ART PATRON.

THE recent sale in New York of the late Henry G. Marquand's art possessions, while it represented, in its outward aspect, simply the auctioning of the household effects of a private citizen, is yet regarded as an event of national significance. "Sooner or later," observes Mr. Ernest Knaufft, of New York, "every one of the two thousand articles disposed of may become an object-lesson for American art workers." Mr. Knaufft says further (in the American *Review of Reviews*, February):

"Men of discernment can see in the proclivities of certain of our rich men to form art collections an incalculable benefit to the American artisans and art manufacturers of the future. For they see that art patrons like Mr. Walters, of Baltimore; Mr. Layton, of Milwaukee; Mr. Corcoran, of Washington; Mr. Searles, in San Francisco; Messrs. Morgan and Vanderbilt, of New York, and hundreds of others who have donated small collections to art-galleries like the Art Institute in Chicago, the art academies of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and the art museums of New York and Boston, in their act of obtaining masterpieces of art of the past from Europe are performing a most salutary function in the education of public taste. . . . . .

"Mr. Marquand's beneficence upon the American art worker was by no means wholly the indirect one that accrues from the distribution throughout the country of his collection sold last month. His memory demands an inscription in the hall of fame

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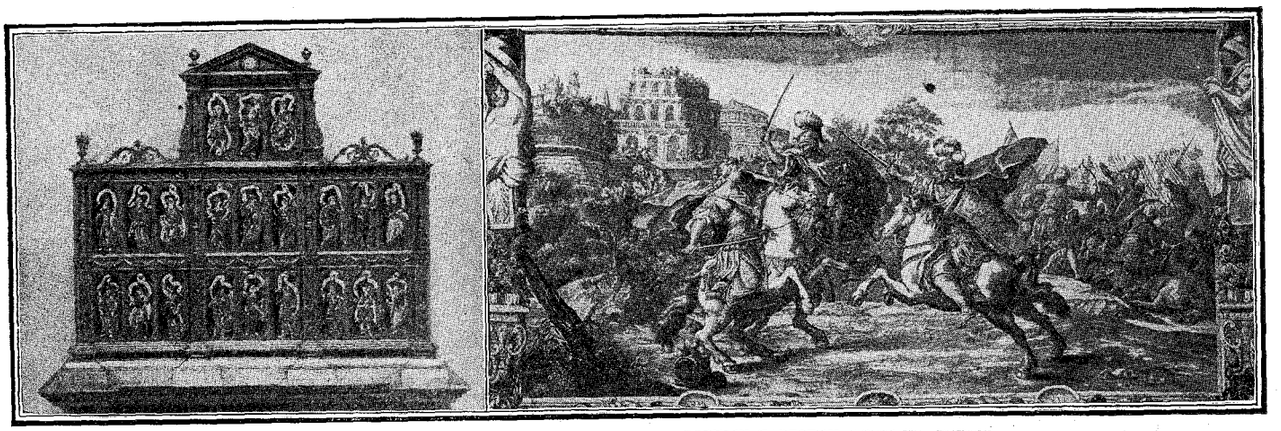
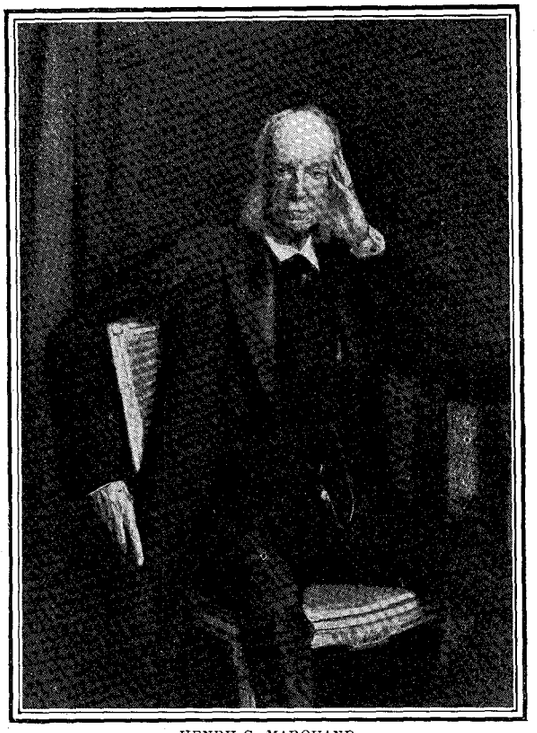


SCREEN OR RETABLE FOR ALTAR,
By Leonard Limousin, dated 1843. Sold for $26,000.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY, LOUIS XV. PERIOD.
Episode from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." Sold for $15,000.

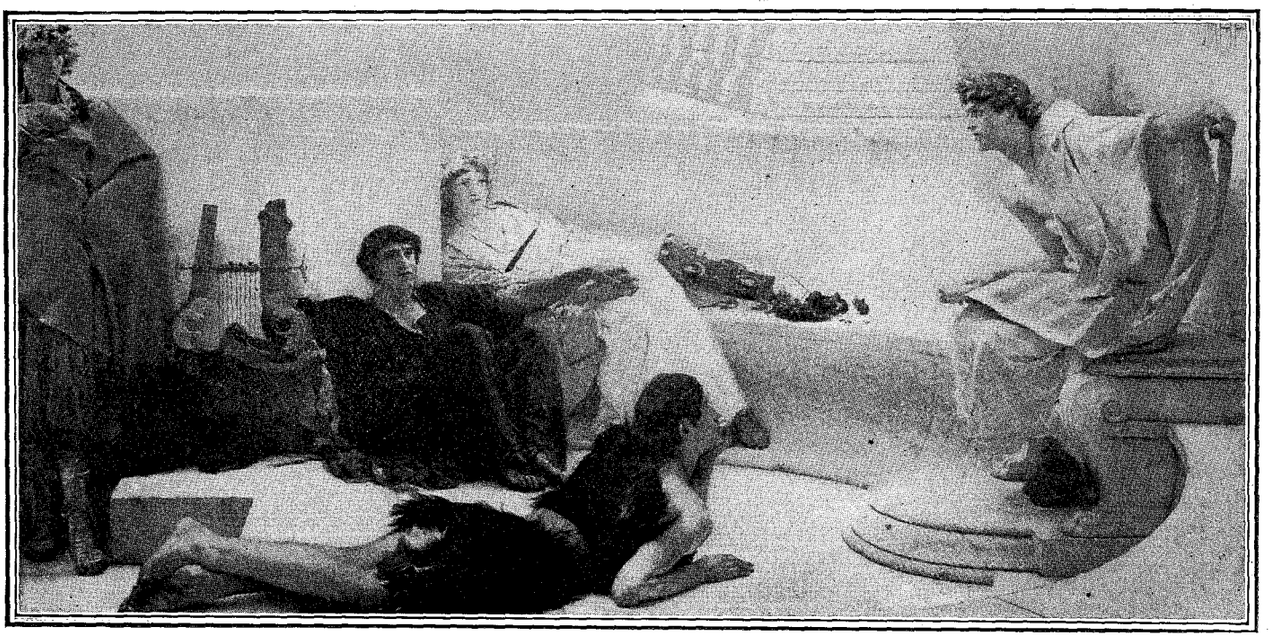
of art patrons because of his interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was president from 1889 to the time of his death, 1902, and to which he presented the superb collection of old masters which hangs in Gallery No. 6, designated as 'The Marquand Room.' Here is Rembrandt's superfine 'Portrait of a Man,' Van Dyck's elegant figure of 'James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox,' vivid portraits by Frans Hals, Velasquez, and Terburg, and valuable examples of Van Dyck, Metsu, Cuyp, and Van der Meer of Delft. There are, besides, in the sculpture-halls and in other galleries rare art objects donated by Mr. Marquand, that attest his concern for the welfare of the museum.

"Henry Gurdon Marquand was born in New York, April 11, 1819; he was educated at Pittsfield, Mass., and was for twenty years manager of his brother's real-estate interests, and later, for ten years, a banker. He was president of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Besides his gifts to the Metropolitan Museum, he presented a chapel and (with Robert Bonner) a gymnasium to Princeton University; with his brother, he gave a pavilion to Bellevue Hospital."



HENRY G. MARQUAND.
From the painting by John S. Sargent.

Mr. Marquand's collection realized the enormous total of $706,019. The largest price for a single article was $38,000, this sum being paid for a royal Persian rug of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. There are, it is said, only six such rugs in the world. Alma-Tadema's painting, "Homer," brought $30,000, and his smaller picture, "Amo Te, Ama Me," $10,600. A piano designed and decorated by the same artist was sold for $8,000. John Hoppner's portrait of Mrs. Gwynn went for $22,200. Two of the most precious objects in the collection were a Limousin "Screen or Retable for an Altar" (1543) showing twenty-one figures in blue, red, and gold; and a Gobelin tapestry (Louis XV. period), entitled "Jerusalem Delivered." The former brought $26,000, the latter $15,000. The sum of $42,885 was realized on



"A READING FROM HOMER." (Alma Tadema.) Sold for $30,000.
Photographs from Private Collection of Mr. Thomas E. Kirby.

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engravings, silver, and cabinet objects; $26,938 on vases and Japanese lacquers; and $22,637 on Chinese porcelains.

The New York *Sun* comments:

"The Marquand sale is the most successful sale of the class of objects represented in Mr. Marquand's collection which has been held in New York. The great Mary Jane Morgan sale of 1886 went well beyond the million-dollar mark in its total receipts, but were it held to-day it would be pronounced unhesitatingly a freak sale, exactly as the collection itself was made up of freak purchases by its lavish and erratic owner.

"For the sale of Henry Gurdon Marquand's collection to reach a total of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars is a distinction which will make this sale memorable in art annals not only here but abroad.

"The eager bidding and the high prices went a step further in marking the no longer disputable fact that New York is one of the great art centers of the world. Instead of American collectors and dealers having to go abroad for rare treasures, European dealers have been obliged to come here to make purchases to carry home with them; and they have many times bid in vain when they have made their most liberal offers.

"Another lesson which the Marquand sale has taught, which there are evidences that people needful of information have taken to heart, is that it is not to a dealer's profit to malign the treasures of an art collector's possessions, with the dubious aim of obtaining choice objects below their value.

"The Marquand sale has shown that Americans have the taste and the money to take works of art such as Mr. Marquand got together at prices which will prevent all but a few of them going out of the country."

PESSIMISM OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

MANY have attempted to explain the intense pessimism of Russian literature, but none has yet succeeded in solving the problem satisfactorily. Even that versatile French littérateur M. de Vogué, in analyzing the work of the Russian novelist Chekhoff, is somewhat astonished at the rather monotonous tendency of Russian literature during the last forty years. "With the freedom of the serfs," he asserts, "society had the right to demand cheerful sentiments from its authors; but, instead, the opposite resulted. The gloomy spirit has enwrapped Russian life more and more. Forty years have passed since then, but the new writers have become more venomous and more gloomy." The Russian critics themselves are at a loss to understand the pessimistic spirit of their literature, if we may judge from a recent discussion in the St. Petersburg *Novosti*. In an article in that paper entitled "The Pessimism of Authors and the Optimism of Critics," M. Engelhardt observes that Chekhoff and his many imitators, who picture Russian society as a "graveyard filled with bodies of prematurely buried people," bring nothing new to Russian literature. They are simply the latest mouthpieces of the deeply ingrained pessimism of Russian life. He writes further:

"For the last forty years there has not appeared one writer who pictured life in different colors. Pomjalowsky, Levitoff, Uspensky, Garhsin, Chekhoff, and Maxim Gorky—all show us a cemetery; their heroes are either the spiritually dead, the living dead, or those thrown overboard—people cast off by society. Moreover, writers of the last epoch—Turgéneff in his later works, Count Tolstoy after the writing of 'Anna Karénina'—give us the self-same picture.

"In essence, Uspensky's pictures of Russian life do not differ from those of Chekhoff. In vain did Uspensky seek a living person. He found only people whose 'souls had been eaten out,' only Chekhoff heroes. But Uspensky injected life into his pictures, gave hope for the future, and created whole sociological theories. His creations did not produce such a hopeless impression as the works of Chekhoff—cold, apathetic, entirely objective.

"An artist can infuse even into somber pictures elements of hope and the promise of a better future. Chekhoff does not find such elements in Russian society. His productions embrace all strata of Russian society—from the 'intellectuals' to the peasants and factory workmen—yet everywhere appear the same gatherings of paralytics, the spiritually lost and the morally weak—superfluous people.

"And others are not better. Maxim Gorky is a writer of a temperament quite different from that of Uspensky or Chekhoff; and what does he paint? In essence the very same picture. Not in tramps are to be found elements of progress and regeneration. These are elements renounced and cast off by life. The more, positive types end in idiocy like Fóma, or in impotent wickedness and drunkenness like Ezhov. . . . Who remain? Unconscious 'Darwinians' of different colors and species. It is rather characteristic that when Gorky tried to create a positive type not a 'Darwinian' (muzhik), there issued forth something in the order of the reasoner of our old writers. Instead of a living thing, the result was a manikin so clumsy that the author himself cast it aside unfinished.

"The cheerlessness of Chekhoff's pictures is explained sometimes by their fragmentary style and brokenness. He draws separate bits of life, which can not be combined to form one picture. Life as a whole is by no means so dark and monotonously weary as it seems when examined in details. It is necessary to rise somewhat above it and to grasp it more widely. And yet, when we turn to such a complete, general picture as Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' what do we find? . . . This romance should be called not 'Resurrection,' 'but 'Burial.' Tolstoy has placed us in a coffin, nailed down the lid, and lowered it into the grave."

It is evident, continues the writer, that the pessimism of Russian literature can not be explained by accidental or personal reasons, such as the temperament of any given writer or the frame of mind he is in at a certain moment. The universal and unchangeable character of this phenomenon excludes the possibility of such explanations. He adds:

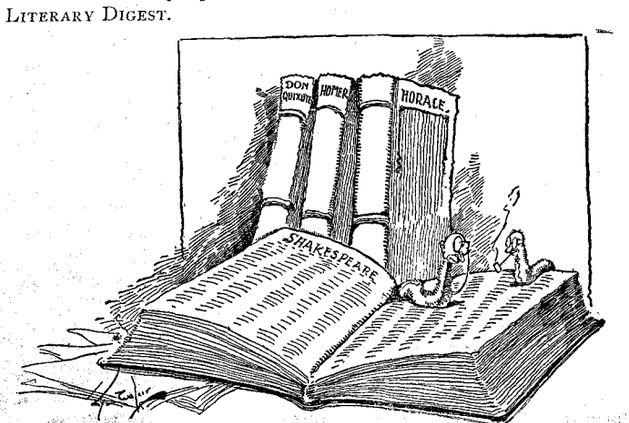
"If all our writers picture life in 'dark-black' colors, they do so because they are unable to draw any other picture. They are unable for the reason that they fail to find joy or brightness in life.

"It is not rational to look for the appearance of a cheerful writer who would show us different pictures. If such a writer should arise, possessed of real artistic talent, he could but show us that which he finds in actual life, and a forty-year test of authors of different characters, temperaments, tendencies, and views has already shown us that, ...

"My main purpose is to call attention to the fact that all our writers picture life in essentially the same way. Therefore their pictures must have a basis in life. I presume that to artists life is more intelligible than to other people.

"It is therefore unjust to accuse any one author of pessimism; it is also inconsistent to attempt to explain this fact with groundless reasons, and it is useless to say that life is not so dark as it is painted. There is no room for optimism. The optimist must give notice: 'All our writers suffer from blindness. To correctly draw Russian life one must be an artisan and not an artist. Talent causes our writers to make an untruthful portrayal of life.' Who would believe this?"

Another writer in the *Novosti*—A. Skabichevski—goes even further. The gloomy tendencies in Russian literature he traces back to a period antedating that mentioned by M. de Vogué and Engelhardt. Lermontoff, Griboyedoff, Gogol, Pushkin—in fact all the leading Russian writers—are accused of literary pessimism. But then, asks M. Skabichevski, are not all realists, of whatever country, pessimists?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



FIRST BOOKWORM: "How do you like these popular novels that the publishers are printing so many million copies of?"
SECOND BOOKWORM: "Can't say. They never last long enough for me to get a taste."
—*The Bookman.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WILL-POWER IN EVOLUTION.

HAS a conscious being anything to say about his own progress in evolution? M. Marey, the French expert on animal movement, thinks that recent experiments indicate that men, and even the lower animals, are not altogether passive instruments in the hands of nature in the upward trend of their development. He believes that their own desires and strivings may influence their course. In other words, he goes back to an earlier school of evolution than that of Darwin—that thought of by Emerson when he wrote that—

> Striving to be man, the worm
> Mounts through all the spires of form.

According to those who consider themselves strict Darwinians, the "striving" has nothing to do with it, nor can any acquired characteristic become by inheritance part of the permanent heritage of the race. M. Marey points out, in a recent article in the *Revue Scientifique*, that modern biology is master of numerous new and powerful methods of investigation, such as instantaneous photography and the mechanical registration of physiological facts like muscular contraction, the flow of the blood, or the speed of the nerve-current. By chronophotography, in which method M. Marey himself was a pioneer, many interesting laws have been brought out, and among them, as he claims, that if an organ is forced to do its work in unaccustomed conditions, it will change its form or adapt itself to its environment, and that this change can be transmitted by heredity. This is the much-disputed question of the inheritance of acquired characters. But M. Marey does not claim that all such characters can be inherited; only those that arise, to begin with, in brain or nerve action—there must be a psychological element in the change. Without quoting at length from the writer's description of the experiments that he thinks established this view, we quote his concluding paragraphs, which are as follows:

"In all species of animals, when we know the nature of the movements of locomotion we can foresee the form, the curvature, and the extent of the articular surfaces. These forms are exactly what friction would produce on a surface capable of yielding to it.

"Thus, the muscle, the organ of production of mechanical force in living creatures, fixes the form of the bony skeleton, adapting its different parts to the best execution of the functional movements. Simple laws govern these adaptations; they enable us to understand, predict, and bring about experimentally changes of form of the organs, by modifying their function.

"The muscle itself regulates its volume and form by the acts that it habitually produces. But in doing this it only obeys in its turn; for it is subject to a ruling power, that of the nervous system. It is in the nervous centers that the muscular movements are conceived, willed, brought about, and regulated.

"Now whatever we may think of the initiative of the nervous system, it is certain that the desire to live and to perpetuate the race governs in living beings most of the acts that they accomplish. By incessant nagging, the nervous system makes itself master of the muscles, imposes new acts upon them, and consequently alters their forms.

"So when zoologists find in certain marine creatures, such as the whales, the characteristics belonging to the mammals with appearances that resemble those of fishes, they have regarded these strange beings as ancient terrestrial mammals, which, finding that in the sea food was more easily procured, became swimmers and divers. This new mode of life modified their organs, leaving only vestiges of those that were no longer of use, and developing the others, adapting them to the necessities of aquatic life. Does not this logical conception of the transformist naturalists find its complete confirmation in the experiments that have been described?

"But in attempting to prove the hereditary transmission of acquired characters, the final desideratum of the doctrine, special difficulties present themselves. Time alone can furnish such proof, for we must follow for long years the animals experimented upon."

Experiments of this kind, M. Marey tells us, have been undertaken by himself and his assistants, who will follow a succession of animals for generation after generation, and endeavor to see, by the most careful comparison, whether acquired variations are transmitted and accumulated. He has no doubt, he says, that these experiments will be successful in dissipating all doubt of the transmissibility of acquired characters. Previous attempts in the same direction were not properly directed, he thinks, as, for instance, when animals were mutilated and their offspring examined for some trace of the mutilation. Of this M. Marey says:

"The mutilation of an individual does not adapt it to new functions. The real adaptation requires a chain of physiologic acts in which the nervous system is the prime mover and commands the series of acts that modify the organs. The remarkable experiments of Brown-Séquard have already shown that lesions of the nervous centers or the nerves bring about consecutively modifications of the muscles and of the bones, and that these modifications are transmissible: he was able to follow them for several generations.

"We need now to ascertain in addition whether, apart from all mutilation of the nervous system, a continued effort of the will-power of the animal will produce similar effects. As far as our race is concerned, the vestiges of primitive man show how much we differ from these vanished ancestors. We have altered by evolution, and we shall continue so to alter, like everything else in existence.

"Shall we yield passively to the current that carries us along? It would seem that in the light of natural science we shall discern better and better in what consists the physical, intellectual, and social perfection of our race, and that this light will aid us in pursuing and in hastening by our efforts the realization of our ideal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELF-ACCUSATION.

SENSATIONAL murders or other notorious crimes are often followed by the appearance of persons who offer to give themselves up to the police on the ground that they are the culprits. In *La Semaine Médicale*, M. Dupré has published an interesting study of such self-accusers from the medico-legal standpoint, which is thus abstracted in *The British Medical Journal*:

"These persons are regarded by the author either as insane or as suffering from some form of mental disequilibrium which brings them to the borderland of insanity, and various types are recognized of the auto-accuser. . . . In the melancholiac, says M. Dupré, the general feeling of misery and depression is combined with ideas of unworthiness and wickedness; the patient condemns himself or herself for having committed sins, including 'the unpardonable sin,' until his belief grows into a fixed and permanent delusion. The majority of such patients of the female class accuse themselves of infanticide or having caused shame and disgrace to their children. The mental attitude of the self-accusing melancholiac is sincere, anxious, and repentant. Self-accusation in 'degenerates' with weak and ill-balanced minds may be developed as a curious and bizarre mental process. The desire of such persons is often to pose as the hero of some extraordinary romance, wonderful achievement, or astounding crime. The mental atmosphere is in such cases lucid, conscious, vain, and mendacious. Degenerates with mental weakness may become self-accusers by allowing their minds to dwell on crimes or misdeeds which have aroused public attention but have not as yet been traced to the authors thereof. These persons seem to have the faculty—partly born of ignorance, partly of a weak imagination, and partly of an abnormal susceptibility to 'suggestion'—of developing delusive ideas with great facility, as, for example, in the case of many persons who from time to time have given themselves up as Vacher or Jack the Ripper. Degenerates with moral deficiency invent romances and weave lies most plausibly. In some cases the auto-accu-

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sation follows upon the development of mental obsessions and delusions of slow evolution, in which case the existing mental anomaly (psychopathy) is complicated with melancholia, hypochondriasis, or definite obsessions. Alcoholic degenerates are especially prone to become self-accusers. In hysteria self-accusation is extremely rare, but accusation of others—often highly colored and specious—is not uncommon."

A NEW THEORY OF VOLCANIC ACTION.

A SUGGESTION that may throw light on some hitherto unsolved mysteries of volcanoes has recently been made by M. A. Rossel before the Swiss Society of Natural Sciences. The considerations offered by him are based, says the *Revue Scientifique*, on experiments with the electric furnace, which have opened a new horizon for the explanation of chemical combination. The high temperatures obtainable in this furnace have made possible the preparation of hitherto unknown minerals, and the discovery of new properties. Says the writer:

"Thus a quartz crystal heated in the electric furnace at the relatively low temperature produced by 70 volts and 400 to 500 ampères, is completely volatilized; it is even easy to vaporize lime, magnesia, and in general all compounds containing oxygen, such as silicates, carbonates, etc.

"Nevertheless, these may undergo a process of reduction; when we heat in the electric furnace silica with alumina, carbon, iron, etc., new refractory substances are formed, which remain in the furnace while the oxygen is disengaged in the gaseous state. These stable compounds are carbids, silicids, phosphids, etc., which resist high temperature, but are all decomposable by water.

"If we apply this reaction to the formation of the earth by cooling, we must admit that the first minerals produced were compounds of elements . . . free from oxygen. These minerals remained in this condition, forming the first terrestrial stratum, until circumstances permitted the formation of water or water vapor; as soon as they came in contact with this, a very active reaction must have taken place, whose result was the formation of oxids—lime, alumina, magnesia, etc., together with inflammable gases, whose combustion then gave rise to other reactions. . . . . .

"There were thus formed, on the one hand, earthy metallic oxids, and, on the other, the oxids that form the acids of the important earths—silicic and carbonic acids. The explanation of the formation of the silicates and carbonates is hence not far to seek.

"Now we may apply what precedes to the explanation of certain volcanic phenomena.

"The earth cools progressively. This cooling gives rise to folds in the terrestrial crust and fissures may result. Through these fissures water is introduced and minerals containing water of hydration may penetrate to a great depth. Then very energetic chemical reactions take place, producing gases that will burn in air, and also metallic oxids. These reactions may cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

"In any case, M. Rossel regards it as certain that if the earth has reached its present state by progressive cooling, and if the interior of the globe is now at a sufficiently high temperature to volatilize oxygenated bodies, oxygen should be entirely wanting at these depths. The oxygen will all be found at the surface of the globe, in the atmosphere and in combination in water and oxygenated minerals, which are all decomposed volcanic ashes. It would then seem inexact to say that the globe is composed of about four-fifths oxygen and one-fifth other elements. Besides, this hypothesis is not in harmony with what is known of the earth's specific gravity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sahara-Dust in Switzerland.—Some dust that fell in Switzerland last year was thought to have come from the eruption of Mount Pelée in Martinique, and Forel, the eminent geologist, was asked to examine it. He has recently published his report on the nature and probable origin of this material. The first series of specimens, collected in May at Berne, Morges, Lausanne, and other places, has, according to the writer, an indigenous origin. Says *Cosmos:*

"The dust in question has no analogy with that of Martinique; it comes wholly from Switzerland. The same is true of the dust collected at the time of a dust-fall at Frauenfeld in June. The fall of August, noted at Monthey, Aigle, Morges, and at the Glacier du Géant was not of local origin, but it did not come from Martinique. It has all the characteristics of Sahara sand, which often comes over into Europe, especially in Italy and Sicily. A very notable fall took place on March 11, 1901, in these countries, but the saud went still farther north; it was collected in the Tyrol, and even in Denmark. The fall of August, 1902, was not particularly abundant, but it was sufficient to cover several glaciers, like that of the Géant on Mont Blanc, with a thin brick-yellow layer, which altered the color of the ice visibly, to a practised eye. So the ashes of Martinique have not been traced to Switzerland—such is M. Forel's conclusion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NECESSITY THE MOTHER OF INVENTION IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

THE old adage has had another illustration recently in a speech made by George Westinghouse at a dinner given by him in London (January 9) to a large company of British railway managers, financiers, and scientists. According to Mr. Westinghouse, our short-handedness in this country is responsible for our great use of labor-saving machinery. We had not enough men to do our work, so we had to devise some method of doing it without them. Said Mr. Westinghouse, as reported in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago):

"In America we have always been short-handed with regard to labor. We have been obliged to find methods whereby one man may accomplish the work of two or three men as compared with your practise here. We have had the best men from Europe: Englishmen, Germans, French, everybody—skilled men, highly trained men, as well as laboring men; we have combined their experience with our own, coupled it with our necessities, and have thus accomplished results unattainable in a country like this, where you have more labor than you can well keep employed.

"As an illustration of what has been accomplished by the use of electricity in a great industry, I may cite the Homestead Mills of the Carnegie Company . . . where they produce with about 4,000 men three times as much steel as the Krupp works produce with 15,000 men. The results are simply wonderful. You can start there to-day, in a building containing steel-melting furnaces, and you will there see three men mounted on a car with the charging apparatus which is moved and operated by electricity. With a few movements of this ingenious contrivance three men charge twenty furnaces, which prior to the use of electricity would have required the labor of over 200 men.

"I took some English friends to Homestead. Mr. Schwab, after guiding us through several departments, said: 'I will now show you where we turn out 750 tons of plate girders per day.' The mill was in the shape of an 'L.' We went into the short end of the 'L' where the furnaces were fed by natural gas, of course requiring no stokers. The end at which we entered had a rather low roof, and there was in sight a contrivance like a battering-ram in front of the furnaces; two workmen were sitting down eating their dinners near by; no one else was present. I thought: Mr. Schwab has made a mistake, he has asked us to see a mill that is not in operation.' But we went through the mill, which was about 200 feet long; and suddenly we heard a rattle and then saw a truck approaching loaded with a big ingot. No one touched the truck or the ingot. The load came to a platform, the crane overhead dropped a pair of tongs and quickly put the ingot on the roller-table, and as it moved to the great rolls, it was automatically kept in place. The adjusting screws of the rolls were turned by little electric motors, and not a man in that house did a bit of work. It was just as easy as what you are doing now—looking on! We went back to the furnaces. There was a fifteen-year-old boy seated in a little place called the 'pulpit.' He was able, merely by the movement

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of levers, to open at will any of the furnace-doors and move the car along. And we saw this car come in front of a furnace and the charging machine approach, and take out of the open furnace a hot ingot which was dropped on the car and moved off to its work. There was this boy doing absolutely no hard work, and his mill was turning out 750 tons of steel-plate each day. My English friends said: 'England has no chance in competition with such methods.'

"Now all this sort of thing came about in America because of our necessities. We hadn't men enough to do our work. There was a premium in favor of those who could invent machines to work and thus supply the deficiency."

A NEW LAW OF HEREDITY.

THAT a child resembles in some degree each of its parents we all know. We generally express this by saying that the offspring is intermediate in character between its parents and that a hybrid race is intermediate between the parent races. This, however, is not the way to put it, if we are to credit a law or formula that has been attracting attention among biologists. This law, tho deduced and stated in 1865 by Mendel, an Austrian abbé, was buried until recently in the records of a local scientific society. Mendel believed that his experiments showed that hybrid offspring behave in a definite way, each parental 'character' (that is, each mark or attribute) reappearing in definite numerical ratio; he considered that each character remains pure in the hybrid offspring, and that true intermediates do not occur. Writing in *The Independent* (New York), Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, the eminent authority on horticulture, gives the following description of Mendel's results and their meaning. The experiments were performed on the ordinary garden-pea, and the shape of the seed was chosen for observation. Says Professor Bailey:

"The seed-shape characters were roundness and angularity—the former being the 'smooth' pea of gardeners and the latter the 'wrinkled' pea. Let us suppose that 25 flowers on round-seeded plants were cross-pollinated in the summer of 1900 with pollen from angular-seeded plants, or *vice versa*, and that an average of four seeds formed in each pod. With the death of the parent plants the old generation ended, and the 100 seeds that matured in 1900—the year in which the cross was made—began the next generation, and these 100 seeds are hybrids. Now all these 100 seeds were round. Roundness in this case is 'dominant.' These seeds are sown in the spring of 1901. If each seed be supposed to give rise to four seeds—or 400 in all—this next generation of seeds (produced in 1901) will show 300 round and 100 angular seeds. That is, the other seed-shape now appears in one-fourth of all the progeny; this character is said to have been 'recessive' in the first hybrid generation. If the 100 angular seeds, or recessives, are sown in 1902 it will be found that all the progeny will be angular-seeded or will 'come true'; and this occurs in all succeeding generations, provided no crossing takes place. If the 300 round seeds, or dominants, are sown in the spring of 1902, it will be found that they behave as before, one-fourth giving rise to recessives and three-fourths to dominants, and this occurs in all succeeding generations provided no crossing takes place. When these three-fourths of dominants are again sown, however, it is found that one-third of them remain constantly dominants and two-thirds split again into dominants and recessives in the proportion of three to one. That is, there is constantly appearing one-fourth part that are recessives, one-fourth part that are constant dominants, and one-half part that are dominants to all appearances, but which in the next generation break up again into dominants and recessives. This one-half part that breaks up into the two characters are the true hybrids; but they are hybrids only in the sense that they hold each of the two parental characteristics—roundness and angularity—in their purity and not as blends or intermediates; and these two characteristics reappear in all succeeding generations in a definite mathematical ratio. . . . . .

"This formula for the hybrids is Mendel's law. In words it may be expressed as follows: Differentiating characters in plants reappear in their purity and in mathematical regularity in the second and succeeding hybrid offspring of these plants: the mathematical law is that each character separates in each of these generations in one-fourth of the progeny and thereafter remains true. In concise figures it is expressed as follows:

1D : 2DR : 1R

1D and 1R comes true, but DR breaks up again into dominants and recessives in the ratio of 3 to 1.

"Mendel found that this mathematical law holds for the other characters that he studied, as well as for the seed-shape. He did not conclude, however, that it holds good for all plants, but left the subject for further investigation."

Mendel attempted to account for this result by a theory of what he called "gametic purity," according to which hybridity follows a law of regularity of averages, the paternal and maternal elements combining according to mathematical probability. Where the two elements are of like character the progeny is constant; when they are unlike it is inconstant; but only one characteristic comes out in any one instance, the other remaining obscured. Says Professor Bailey of this theory:

"This teaching strikes at the root of two or three difficult and vital problems. It presents a new conception of the proximate mechanism of heredity, altho it does not afford a complete hypothesis of heredity since it begins with the gametes after they are formed and does not account for the constitution of the gametes nor the way in which the parental characters are impressed upon them. This hypothesis will focus our attention along new lines, and I believe will arouse as much discussion as Weismann's hypothesis did, and it is probable that it will have a wider influence. Whether it expresses the actual means of heredity or not it is yet much too early to say. . . . . .

"The wildest prophecies have been made in respect to the application of Mendel's law to the practise of plant-breeding, for the mathematical formulæ express only definiteness and precision. Unfortunately, the formulæ can not express the indefiniteness and the unprecision which even Mendel found in his work. He found that individual plants varied greatly, altho the averages were fairly uniform. My own feeling is that the greatest benefit of Mendel's work to the plant-breeder will be in improving the methods of experimenting. We can no longer be satisfied with mere 'trials' in hybridizing; we must plan the work with great care, have definite ideals, 'work to a line,' and make accurate and statistical studies of the separate marks or characters of plants."

Does Gold Grow?—Some reasons for answering this question in the affirmative are given by *Popular Mechanics*, which warns the reader, however, that he must not expect to grow gold eagles from dollars. Says the writer:

"It has been found that gold nuggets under favorable conditions actually increase in size. Gold is known to have grown on mine timbers which have long been immersed in mine water. In the California State Mining Bureau Museum there is a specimen of a piece of jointed cap and post taken from the Comstock, where it had been under water for years, in which gold has formed in the joints and pores of the wood. Gold is constantly being formed in rocks and veins and placers. Just what it is that the baby gold formation feeds on to effect its growth is not known; if it were, a new and wonderfully lucrative industry might be born and all other kinds of farming save the growing of gold might temporarily be abandoned. The formation and growth are due to mechanical and chemical action. As in the case of the animal or vegetable, existing gold has existed in some other state before assuming its present form. Waters which percolate through the earth's crust are said to contain substance from which gold is formed. Thus gold, like the animal and vegetable, must have water in order to thrive. The gold in the water is deposited when it meets the proper precipitant. The precipitant may be an earth current of electricity, some vegetable growth or chemical in the rocks. It has been claimed that the nuggets found in placers are the formations from the waters that percolate through the gravels and are not from decomposed quartz as generally supposed. Those who so contend cite the fact that in the center of nuggets can be often found a small grain of iron sand. This was the nucleus around which the

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earth current of electricity created or deposited gold from the substance in the waters, just as it is deposited in electroplating. During long ages this influence was at work causing the gold to form around the little grain of iron ore and then grow to become a bright, shining nugget of gold much larger and purer than any ever found in the veins of ore."

WANTED: WORKERS IN SCIENCE.

THE great need of science in this country, we are told by a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly*, is not so much buildings or endowments, but men. There are not nearly enough workers to investigate properly all the new objects, facts, and principles that are coming to light every day. Science has work cut out for the whole lifetime of many more investigators than are willing to devote themselves to her cause. All of which means that we are after the dollar, first, last, and all the time. Says the writer:

"After all, the real question is, not whether we are doing as much as other people, but whether we are doing what we might and ought. From this standpoint our deficiencies are serious enough. We are not, as yet, nearly able to cope with the work that lies ready to our hands. When the writer was a boy, he used to read and reread such works as Wallace's 'Malay Archipelago,' and look forward to the time when he too would travel, and would discover something new. To-day, in New Mexico, he would undertake to find something new every day of the year, if he had no other occupation; and hardly a day passes in the laboratory without the determination of some new fact. But alas, thousands of specimens remain in closed boxes because there is nobody to work upon them; dozens of promising investigations are never undertaken because there is nobody to undertake them. Buildings, apparatus, and books are well enough in their way; but the great need is for workers to make use of what is already gathered and ready for use, and to take up the threads of thought which flow from every investigation and follow them to the end. While we are seeking to add to the number of workers, something should also be said about their quality. Undoubtedly, there is too much narrowness, and too little general culture, an outward and visible sign of which is the bad Latin published by many of the younger men in the form of zoological names. At the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, there are sections of zoology, botany, geology, anthropology, etc., all in session simultaneously. The writer found it extremely annoying that he could not be in two or more places at the same time, but very few seemed to see any objection to the arrangement. This indicates limitations which must be regretted, and it is hard to believe that they are inevitable. When the zoologist ceases to know anything about the plants animals eat, or the physical environment in which they live, or even the animals of other groups than his own specialty, the broader ideas of biology will become obscure and evolution itself will cease to be intelligible, just as architecture is nothing to him who studies only single and isolated bricks."

Cud-Chewing Human Beings.—There appear to be authentic cases of rumination in human beings, but they are certainly rare enough to be interesting and worthy of note. Dr. L. R. Müller, of Erlangen, in the *Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, records three cases in one family—a father and his two sons. In the father's case the act first began at the age of six years and persisted till the death of the patient in his fiftieth year. Says a reviewer in *The Lancet* (January 24):

"He had always been a rapid feeder, swallowing his food incompletely masticated, while about fifteen to twenty minutes after the end of the meal the act of rumination commenced and lasted for from half an hour to one hour. The food substances were returned to the mouth at intervals of from three to four minutes, were masticated, and reswallowed; they possessed their natural taste, and only during and after this process did the patient derive any sense of enjoyment from his food. If the act were voluntarily prevented a disagreeable sensation in the stomach supervened."

In this case an autopsy showed that the stomach was shaped like an hour-glass. The writer says further that two sons of the patient, the younger of whom was twenty-two years old, had also regurgitated and remasticated their food, altho the father was not aware of this. Another case is recorded by Dr. Ferrannini in the *Riforma Medica* (October 11) of a young man of neuropathic tendencies in whom both solids and liquids returned; as in the former case the regurgitated materials had their natural taste; they were alkaline in reaction. The motor, digestive, and absorbent properties of the stomach were otherwise natural. *The Lancet* adds that cases of rumination or merycism in the human subject have been known since the time of Fabricius in 1618, and considerably more than 100 cases have now been recorded. The first case above recorded is typical of the condition, except that an hour-glass form of stomach is very rarely found.

Pulsation of the Heart after Death.—It is known to physiologists, we are told by a writer in *Cosmos*, that the heart of an animal continues to beat for some time after death. The duration of this phenomenon has been investigated by several scientists, and it has been observed in criminals thirty hours after decapitation. Says the writer:

"When these movements stop, it has been found possible to renew them by injections of arterial blood in the coronary arteries. M. A. Kuliakohas made experiments along this line, first on animals, then on human beings. He has succeeded, by establishing artificial circulation of a warm physiological serum saturated with oxygen, in reviving the heart-beats of an infant of three months, who had died of double pneumonia. This took place between August 3 and August 16, 1902. He has repeated his experiment on human hearts and has several times succeeded in provoking pulsations in the tissues thirty hours after death, in spite of the formation of large blood-clots in the heart."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

MAGNETIC CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION OF METALS.—The change of volume of various metals under the influence of magnetism, called by recent writers on the subject "magnetostriction," has been carefully investigated by two Japanese physicists, Messrs. Nagaoko and Honda, of the Tokyo College of Science. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique*: "The results are curious, for the effect of the magnetization is not uniform. Steel, iron, and nickel expand, while cobalt contracts." The writer says that divers other magnetic phenomena have recently been studied at Tokyo by Japanese investigators, and he notes that there is a very pronounced activity in that city in scientific work. The Japanese have learned well their lesson in Western civilization, and they bid fair to put their masters to the blush in more than one direction.

THE recent discovery that the growth of pearls is, in some instances at any rate, the result of irritation by a parasitic worm leads H. Lyster Jameson to assert, in *Nature* (January 22), that "the artifical production of marketable pearls in large quantities should present no great difficulties." He says: "The fact that trematodes have been ascertained to be at least one cause of pearl formation in several of the molluscs that produce the marketable gems gives us every reason to hope that, by learning the life-histories of these parasites, we may be able to infect any number of pearl-oysters or pearl-mussels to any desired extent, without any operation on the individual molluscs, by simply placing them in the proper surroundings in company with infected examples of the first host. Once infected, the molluscs could be bedded out on suitable grounds, and left to care for themselves, until the pearls formed in them were of marketable size.

"THERE is a prevalent idea in the [medical] profession," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, "that foods can be concentrated. This thought finds its reflection in the advertising pages of medical journals in the highly colored claims of manufacturers of prepared food. The three main constituents, proteid, carbohydrate, and fat, are represented by such typical examples as meat, sugar, and fat. Meats may have their water driven off and be reduced to powder form; in this way their bulk is diminished to about one-fifth their former quantity; but in order to be taken and absorbed they must have the water restored to them. Sugar is practically water-free, and represents the most concentrated form of carbohydrate available. Fats in the form of butter contain nearly ninety per cent. of carbohydrate. A greater concentration of fat than is contained in these natural products is not possible, and for the most part the manufactured food products contain far less units of energy than do the natural products."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

MOST people would feel qualified to give some kind of an answer to this question, but how many are able to define religion in terminology at once scientific and comprehensive? Prof. Ira W. Howerth, of the University of Chicago, points out that "the divergent and contradictory uses of the word religion are due not only to the difficulty of understanding the nature of religion, but also to the disposition of those who have written upon the subject to further an ulterior purpose by the definitions they propose." He says further (in *The International Journal of Ethics*, January):

"Current definitions of religion, especially those of a theological character, are usually expressed in terms of belief. Occasionally religion is defined in terms of feeling, and sometimes in terms of conduct or conation, but the popular idea is that religion and belief are identical. The prevalence of this idea is chiefly due to the definitions presented in the writings of a few philosophers and theologians. James Martineau, for instance, defined religion as the 'belief in an ever-living God, that is, a divine mind and will ruling the universe and holding moral relations with mankind'; Bishop Butler, as the belief in one God or Creator and Moral Governor of the world and in a future state of retribution implying immortality; and many writers, among whom is the philosopher Immanuel Kant, have made the belief in immortality the sole basis of religion. The demand of the church for belief, and the constant association in the New Testament of belief with salvation, and unbelief with its opposite, encourage popular acceptance of these definitions."

The great objection to a definition of religion stated in terms of belief—whether it be belief in God, or in immortality, or in spiritual beings—lies, according to Professor Howerth's view, in the fact that such a definition tends to make religion synonymous with a particular form of belief and thus to narrow its scope. We quote again:

"Monotheism is a comparatively recent development in the history of religious thought. It is sometimes said, to be sure, that 'all human beings have the idea of God,' but this is a pleasant fiction invented for theological purposes. 'There is no evidence,' says Darwin, 'that man was aboriginally endowed with the ennobling belief in the existence of an Omnipotent God. On the contrary there is ample evidence, derived not from hasty travelers, but from men who have long resided with savages, that numerous races have existed, and still exist, who have no idea of one or more gods, and who have no words in their languages to express such an idea.' Again, Sir John Lubbock, after citing a score or more of illustrations to prove the point, says that 'those who assert that even the lowest savages believe in a supreme Deity, affirm that which is entirely contrary to the evidence.' This is a different question, of course, from that of the universality of religion, with which we are not at present concerned. All we are now trying to show is that by defining religion as the belief in a Supreme Being we exclude from the category of religious the vast majority of the human race. Not only do primitive religions fall outside of the definition, but also one of the world's great religions, namely Buddhism, which numbers more adherents than any other. Sir Monier Monier-Williams, the learned professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, does indeed declare that Buddhism is not a religion; but this surprising opinion must be due to his desire to be consistent, for he holds that 'a religion, in the proper sense of the word, must postulate the existence of one living and true God of infinite power, wisdom, and love, the Creator and Designer and Preserver of all things visible and invisible,' and that it 'must take for granted the immortality of man's soul or spirit.' 'Christianity,' he asserts, 'is a religion, whereas Buddhism, in at least its earliest and truest form, is no religion at all.' If Buddhism is not a religion, pray what is it? Of what value is a definition of religion which includes only Christianity? However convenient it may be for controversial purposes, it does not satisfy the requirements of science."

The really stable and universal element in all religions, says Professor Howerth, is the "perception of a power not ourselves"; and this power is the "objective factor in religion." We quote, in conclusion:

"Given the perception of a power manifesting itself in the world, and a feeling of dependence upon it, an inevitable result will be the desire of the individual to be in right or personally advantageous relations to that power. Conscious religious activity is always in obedience to this desire. What is sacrifice, fasting, prayer, and all the other forms of propitiation but the effort of men to put themselves in right relation to the power which they apprehend, but do not comprehend? The desire of religion, therefore, is a desire for rightness, for adjustment to the universal order, for harmonious relations with a power objectively conceived.

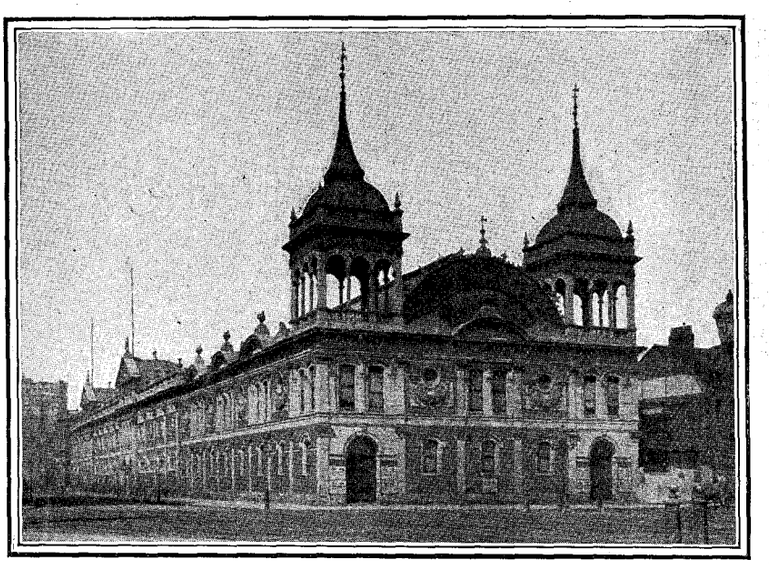
"We may suggest, then, as a tentative definition of religion, the following: *Religion is the effective desire to be in right relations to the power manifesting itself in the universe.*

"While this definition of religion is not put forward as final, the writer making no pretensions to expert psychological knowledge, it may be affirmed that no narrower definition will include all manifestations of religious life."

A MILLION AND A HALF OF CONVERSIONS.

THE "twentieth-century" crusade of the Methodist Episcopal Church was to achieve a double object—the collection of $20,000,000 and the conversion of 2,000,000 people. The dollars have been secured, but not the conversions. A Methodist clergyman writes to the Chicago *Northwestern Advocate*: "We are all rejoicing over the $20,000,000 secured; but what about the 2,000,000 converts? Are we not saying but little—too little — about these?" This question is repeated by several others, and elicits from *The Advocate* the following statement:

"The case is far better than these brethren and other writers seem to suppose. The writers have all evidently taken the reports of the small increase in the aggregate membership of the church as indicating the number of converts during the four years of the



THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, LONDON.

Which has been acquired by the English Wesleyans, the site to be used for a great Church House. It cost £300,000 and was bought out of the twentieth-century "million-guinea fund."

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twentieth-century thank-offering movement. The fact is, there have been at least 1,500,000 conversions during these years and possibly not far from 2,000,000. . . . The general minutes of the church report that during the past four years the number uniting with the church on probation has been as follows:

1899	257,699
1900	278,193
1901	273,235
1902 spring conferences	168,669
1902 fall conferences (estimated)	126,943

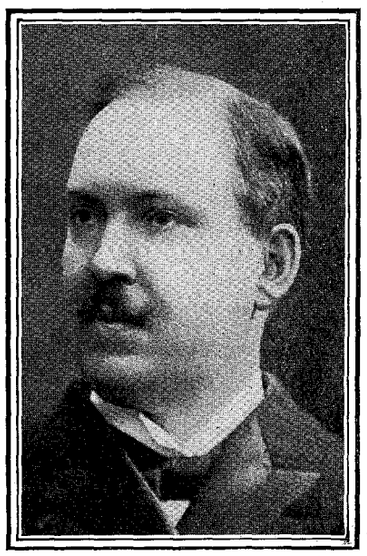
"These figures for the past four years show the number of probationers at the time the reports were prepared for the conference sessions, but they do not show the actual number who united with the church on probation during each year. To this number might reasonably be added at least 500,000 more who united with charges in the fall conferences and were admitted into full membership before the statistics were prepared for the conferences.

"The number of accessions on probation during each of the last three years has been greater than the number of accessions in any year during the entire history of 129 years of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the exception of the years 1894 to 1898, inclusive."

These statistics, observes *The Advocate*, "show that Methodism maintains its character as an evangelistic church. So much has been said about its decline that many have come to believe that it has really lost its evangelistic zeal and power; but such persons have not investigated the records to learn the facts. It is still a soul-saving organization."

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY SYMPOSIUM ON IMMORTALITY.

ONE year and a half ago Mr. Robert J. Thompson, a well-known Chicago gentleman, who at one time served as a diplomatic envoy from the United States to France, was induced by the death of his brother to give prolonged and serious consideration to the problem of immortality. He conceived the plan of publishing a "twentieth-century bulletin" on the subject, presenting the evidence advanced by "science, philosophy, and common sense" to show that there is a future life. With this object in view, he addressed the question, "What is the strongest and best reason known to the world for the belief that man's soul lives on after the death of the body?" to a number of eminent scientists, philosophers, and theologians in America, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia.



MR. ROBERT J. THOMPSON.

The editor of an interesting "twentieth-century bulletin" on immortality.

The result of Mr. Thompson's investigation is embodied in a book entitled "The Proofs of Life After Death," which is composed, in large part, of the expressions of opinion evoked by his inquiry. We quote the following representative extracts:

DR. CESARE LOMBROSO, of the University of Turin: "The question you put to me is not one that has as yet been solved with scientific certainty. But there is a great probability now given us through psychical and spiritistic researches that there is a continued existence of the soul after death, preserving a weak identity, to which the persistent soul can add new life and growth from the surrounding media."

SIR OLIVER LODGE, president of the English Society for Psychical Research: "If any one cares to hear what sort of conviction has been borne in upon my own mind, as a scientific man, by some twenty years' familiarity with these questions which concern us (Psychical Research), I am very willing to reply as frankly as I can. First, then, I am, for all personal purposes, convinced of the persistence of human existence beyond bodily death; and tho I am unable to justify that belief in a full and complete manner, yet it is a belief which has been produced by scientific evidence."

PROF. J. H. HYSLOP, of Columbia University: "When I look over the whole field of the phenomena, and consider the suppositions that must be made to escape spiritism, which not only one aspect of the case, but every incidental feature of it strengthens, I see no reason except the suspicions of my neighbors for withholding assent."

CAMILLE FLAMMARION, secretary of the French Astronomical Society: "What we call 'matter' vanishes when scientific analysis thinks to grasp it. But we find as the support of the universe and the origin of all form, Force—the dynamic element. The human being has for essential principle the soul. The body is visible and transitory. Atoms are indestructible. The energy which moves atoms and governs the universe is indestructible. The human soul is indestructible."

DR. PAUL JOIRE, president of Society for Experimental Psychology, Lille, France: "The spirit of man progresses every day as his bodily forces decline, and far from growing old, it broadens, develops, and fortifies itself day by day. Medical observation shows that when, at a given time, the organ whose use is to bring in evidence this intelligence is no longer apt to fulfil its functions, it is not intelligence that disappears, but the link that connected it in its relations with the outside world; the phenomenon that takes place is analogous to that of sleep."

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, English scientist and spiritualist: "It (Psychical Research) further demonstrates, by direct evidence as conclusive as the nature of the case admits, that the so-called dead are still alive—that our friends are often with us, tho unseen, and can give direct proof of a future life, which so many crave, but for want of which so many live and die in anxious doubt."

PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB, American astronomer: "I am sorry to say that I have never been able to think out any satisfactory theory on the subject of the continuance of the conscious soul of man after death."

ELMER GATES, professor of psychology and psychurgy, Washington, D. C.: "All possibilities are opened to consciousness, and the possibilities of the universe are infinite; and among these possibilities are those of an endless progressive existence in a universe at whose head is an Infinite Mind, of which we are functional parts."

ANDREW LANG, English littérateur: "I do not think that the question of a future life can be investigated except by the ordinary methods of psychological inquiry. At present I think there is a fair presumption that in time data for the formation of an opinion may be collected."

BISHOP POTTER, of New York: "Apart from Revelation, I do not know any argument likely to be of more service to you than that of Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, in his volume, 'The Individual: A Study of Life and Death.'"

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, of Stanford University: "If I were to say in a word what impresses me most habitually and strongly, it is the impossibility of conceiving of the universe as a cosmos, a beautiful order, a sane and rational system, without immortality."

CARDINAL GIBBONS, of Baltimore: "The belief in man's immortality is universal. . . . God would never have planted in the human heart this craving after perfect felicity, unless He had intended that the desire should be fully gratified; for He never designed that man should be the sport of vain and barren hopes."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Lincoln, Nebr.: "If the Father deigns to touch with divine power the cold and pulseless heart of the buried acorn, and make it to burst forth from its prison walls, will He leave neglected in the earth the soul of man, who was made in the image of his Creator. . . . Rather let us believe that He, who in His apparent prodigality wastes not the rain-

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drop, the blade of grass, or the evening's sighing zephyr, but makes them all to carry out His plans, has given immortality to the mortal."

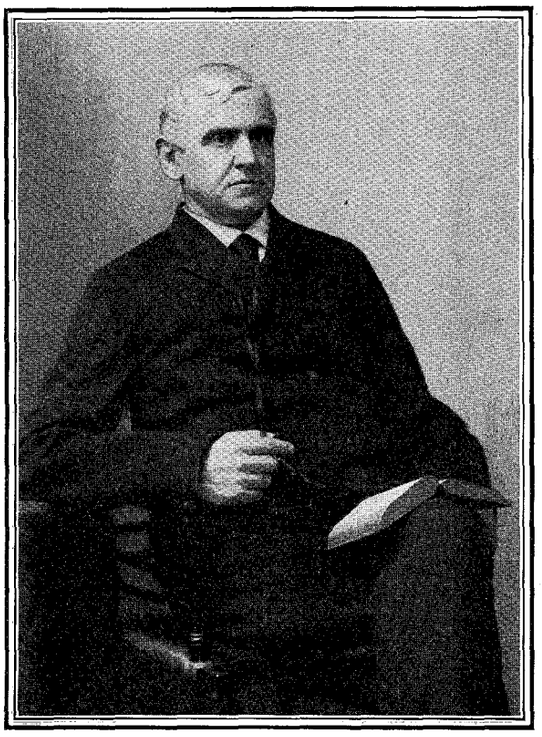
DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN'S ESTIMATE OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.

"IF I were called to name the highest and finest example of Christian manhood which this age has brought forth, my choice would rest on Phillips Brooks. He seems to me to have comprehended and expressed and incarnated, better than any one else I know, the Christianity of the last half of the nineteenth century." These words are Dr. Washington Gladden's, and they are taken from a twenty-five page article in *The North American Review* (February), which appropriately appears at at a time when Boston is commemorating the tenth anniversary of the great preacher's death. The framework of this article is supplied by Prof. Alexander V. G. Allen's "Life of Phillips Brooks"—a book which Dr. Gladden declares that "no intelligent student of the Christian religion—certainly, no minister of the Gospel—can afford to leave unread."

Passing by the wealth of biographical detail which Dr. Gladden embodies in his article, we quote from his concluding paragraphs:

"Phillips Brooks, the man—how large he was! His commanding and beautiful figure was no unfit symbol of his magnanimity, his generosity, his nobility. Of his rare reticence I have spoken; but that was no bar to a most cordial companionship. No man ever needed friendship more or prized it more highly. If there were secret chambers in his life where he dwelt alone with God, there was still large room outside of them, to the freedom of which he welcomed his friends with a glad heart. He was not only courteous and cordial, he was jovial and hilarious, the merriest of companions, bubbling over with fun. This temper seems to have deepened as his hold upon the great spiritual realities grew firmer; the more sure he was of the divine Fatherhood, the freer and the lighter hearted he became. As his biographer says:

"He was bearing testimony to the truth of his own experience, that the joy of living, the pleasure of social converse, the talk which turned upon little things, the wit and the humor natural to man, were not incompatible with religion; that to turn from the one to the other, or always to be ready for either, was only to recognize the divine purpose in God's creation."



PHILLIPS BROOKS.

From a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

"He was a blameless knight of God," continues Dr. Gladden; "no shadow of suspicion ever rested on his character. . . . He stood before the world the one conspicuous figure of the century whom calumny could not touch nor envy belittle." We quote further:

"Of Phillips Brooks as preacher, it is safe to say that he is the greatest of his generation. This appears to be the verdict of the public, for his printed sermons have had an unprecedented circulation. In his manner there was no attempt at what men call oratory; the great majority of his sermons were written and read from the manuscript; there was almost never any gesticulation; his voice was not particularly musical, and his delivery was in defiance of all the rules of elocution; nevertheless, he held and swayed his audiences as few preachers have done in any age.

"Few have been better qualified to speak of him as a preacher than James Bryce, the great English interpreter of America. After alluding to other great preachers he had heard, Bishop Wilberforce, Dr. Candlish, Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Liddon, and Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Bryce goes on:

"All these famous men were, in a sense, more brilliant, that is to say, more rhetorically effective, than Dr. Brooks, yet none of them spoke so directly to the soul. With all of them it was impossible to forget the speaker in the words spoken, because the speaker did not quite seem to have forgotten himself, but to have studied the effect he sought to produce. With him it was otherwise. . . . The listeners never thought of style or manner, but only of the substance of the thoughts. . . . In this blending of perfect simplicity of treatment with singular fertility and elevation of thought, no other of the famous preachers of the generation that is now vanishing approached him."

Phillips Brooks's teaching, we are reminded, was "always positive and constructive, never critical or controversial. . . . He was no satirist, no censor; he did not spend his life in pointing out the errors and shortcomings of his fellows; he showed men the better way; he supplanted error with truth; he overcame evil with good."

"And what, in fine, was his message? It was that simple Gospel of Christ which he outlined in his first sermon—the truth of the divine Fatherhood and the human brotherhood; the truth of the presence of God in His world and in the lives of His children; the truth that 'the moral life is the expression of the divine Will'; above all, the truth that Jesus Christ is the revelation of God, and also of man; so that if you want to know God you must look at Him, and if you want to find God you must follow Him; and in looking to Him and following Him, you come to yourself, you realize your own manhood. These elementary Christian truths, which, in our theologizing, we have so grievously qualified and mystified, he brought to light and clothed with power. He made men believe that they not only may be but are the children of the Father in heaven, capable, indeed, of disobeying Him and ruining themselves, but His children still, and sinning against His love every moment they stay away from Him.

"'The Incarnation meant to him,' says Mr. Allen, 'that God and man had met together in the person of Christ—the fulness of God and the complete perfection of humanity.' And this was no incomprehensible thing. 'This new life,' he says, 'into which God comes, seems to be the most quietly natural human life that was ever seen upon the earth. It glides into its place like sunlight. It seems to make it evident that God and man are so near together that the meeting of their natures in the life of a God-man is not strange.' Therefore, his whole conception of the Christian life is that it is as natural as green grass and daisies and blue skies; that it is as simple and wholesome as daily bread; that it is human as mother-love and the trust of childhood; that it is simply coming to ourselves; getting possession of our own powers; becoming what God made us to be, and stands by, at every moment, to help us to be. That was about the whole of it."

In brief, says Dr. Gladden, "he took the religion of Christ, stripped it of the traditions and confusions and heathenisms with which men have bound it, penetrated to the heart of it, clearly taught it, and gloriously lived it. If any one should ask me to

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give him my idea of the Christianity of to-day, I should bid him read the sermons and study the life of Phillips Brooks."

THE PROBLEM OF THE "DIVIDED CHURCH."

A SIGNIFICANT sign of the times is found in the changing temper of Christian thought with reference to denominationalism and its problems. The idea of church unity is "in the air," and is a leading topic at church congresses and in the religious press. Canon Hensley Henson, of Westminster Abbey, is the foremost advocate of Christian union in England, and his plea for a common Protestant communion-table has been approved by many influential Anglicans. In Canada the Methodist Church has gone on record, at its recent General Conference in Winnipeg, as favoring organic unity of all the Canadian evangelical denominations. At the meeting of its Federal Assembly in Melbourne, in October, the Presbyterian Church of Australia submitted a tentative basis for union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. In this country the same tendency is reflected in the appeal issued last August by prominent members of the United Brethren Church, and in the current discussion regarding a possible Presbyterian union. A convention of the New York "Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations" has just been held for the purpose of promoting a plan of "working unity" among Christians; and similar movements are reported from all the leading cities.

Mr. E. I. Lindh, A.M., contributes to the Boston *Transcript* a timely paper on the problem of the "divided church." The first definite step toward a solution of this problem lies, he thinks, in the gradual elimination of the smaller bodies of the various American denominations—the twelve kinds of Presbyterians, the seventeen kinds of Methodists, the thirteen kinds of Baptists, etc. He writes on this point:

"Three phases of the eliminating process are discernible. First we have the gradual but inevitable dwindling of some of these smaller bodies. These are really making no progress whatever. Annual statistics tell their fatal story year after year. Heroic measures are frequently resorted to as a check to the decaying process, but all in vain. The young people especially leave the smaller branch; the rising generation identifies itself with other sections of the church; the older people are passing away. It is only a question of time when these minor divisions will have dwindled to a point where they no longer remain factors in the problem.

"A second phase of this eliminating process is the growing sense of the unimportance of many of the minor articles of faith. The one-sidedness inherent in denominationalism has led to a positive distortion of proportions, a want of harmony in the correlation of various elements of faith. Growing civilization is step by step correcting these faults, and the symmetry of the Temple of Truth is beginning to emerge. Hence the undue emphasis on some purely minor detail of decoration is coming to be taken at its true worth, and the result is a growing sense of the utter unimportance of much which has served as denominational shibboleths. This tendency is noticeable in the main divisions themselves, but in the subdivisions it is particularly serious.

"A third phase tending toward the elimination of the minor divisions of the church is found in the changes taking place in the main divisions. A striking instance of this is the weakening of the regular Baptists on close communion, thus gradually approaching the Free Baptists. Very few churches have as yet taken any definite action on the question, but a spirit of tolerance of open communion is everywhere apparent. In many churches unimmersed Christians, members of other denominations, regularly commune, and nothing is said about it. Large numbers of the Baptist laity believe in open communion, and many pastors, too, personally favor it. One church in Rhode Island has within a year officially voted to invite all Christians to the Lord's Supper. Neither association nor state convention took any action on the matter, and many of the ministers in both bodies, personally known to the writer, sympathized with the step. It is only a matter of time when no communion question will stand between the Regular Baptists and the Free Baptists. What then should hinder the merging of the two?"

The second main step in the solution of the problem of denominationalism Mr. Lindh finds in "the gradual *rapprochement* of the main branches of Christendom." We quote again:

"Genetic and intellectual affinities obtain among the denominations, as elsewhere. They can be grouped and classified, according to their historic cleavages or their thought affinities. Kindred types and groups of denominations fellowship more readily than the unrelated or remotely related. That there is a growing spirit of interdenominational fellowship is undeniable. The churches of the evangelical type are certainly nearer in spirit to-day than ever before. The ritualistic types are likewise approaching one another. The Church of England well illustrates this. The extreme High Church is gravitating inevitably toward Rome, and the extreme Low Church toward non-conformity. Disestablishment is the talk of the day, and the time can not be remote when even that long-agitated step will have been taken. The kinship of thought and sentiment will not be denied. Actual unification has already been attained in the recent merging of the Free Church and the United Presbyterians of Scotland."

A third factor is "the growth of a spirit of Christian fellowship capable of detecting kinship amid divergence of forms."

"The most desirable union, after all, is one of heart and soul, rather than of form and function. In this respect there has been a decided advance in recent years. No longer is it customary for ministers to attack other communions. The rights of others are recognized, and a cordial spirit of friendship is discernible. Union meetings are quite customary, and interdenominational gatherings of ministers are frequent. Notable pulpit exchanges are far from rare among ministers of differing churches; even Congregationalists and Unitarians have begun to exchange within the historic domain of Massachusetts."

That all the Christian denominations will be finally merged into one, Mr. Lindh does not believe. He looks toward "an ultimate situation of denominationalism wherein there will be a few grand types—the ritualistic, the non-ritualistic, the evangelical, the liberal," etc., and holds that "such grand divisions will abide so long as the church exists, and human nature remains essentially as at present."

The Roman Catholic position in regard to the "reunion of Christendom" is stated in *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame) as follows:

"Unless Protestantism throws overboard its cardinal principle as to the right of private interpretation of the Bible, it is difficult to understand how the various sects are to be drawn together in any union that will be other than nugatory and fantastic. Apart from the fact that they all style themselves Christians—tho not all admit the divinity of Christ—their distinctive doctrines are clearly incompatible with one another—are, in a multitude of instances, absolutely contradictory. United Protestantism is, and from the nature of Protestantism's fundamental principle must be, a pure chimera, hardly conceivable in theory and assuredly not practicable in fact. The only real union of Christendom logically possible will occur when the multifarious Protestant sects humbly submit, as sooner or later they will, to the one true church which Christ founded and which his legitimate vicar has uninterruptedly ruled through more than nineteen hundred years."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

WHAT is said to be the oldest Biblical manuscript extant was lately discovered in Syria, and is now in safe-keeping at Cairo. It comprises the Pentateuch, written in Samaritan characters on gazelle parchment, and its date is the year 116 of the Moslem era, which is equivalent to the year 735 A.D.

PROFESSOR DELITZSCH, whose lecture before the German court last year on the Babylonian origins of the Old Testament created quite a sensation in theological circles, was invited by the Kaiser to deliver another lecture on the same subject a few days ago. "Emperor William's patronage of these views," remarks the New York *Sun*, "is giving impetus to the attention directed to them, and is causing grief to those attached to traditional orthodoxy, of which his Majesty has been regarded as the bulwark."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADIAN PRESS COMMENT ON THE ALASKAN DISPUTE.

ALL on account of Alaska, Canada finds that now is the winter of her discontent. The press of the Dominion complains of every phase of the recent treaty for the settlement of the Yukon-Alaska difficulty by a commission of six jurists, three to be appointed by the United States and three by Great Britain. If it be well to see ourselves as others see us, Canada has rendered the United States a distinct service through the medium of her newspapers. Those candid sheets refer to "the obstinacy of the Americans," "their utterly preposterous claims," "the discreditable condition of affairs created by United States bad faith," "a member [of Congress] from Missouri . . . who must surely have been drunk, in speaking of the Alaska matter," and other points calculated to assist the British ambassador at Washington in promoting Anglo-American concord. The last extract quoted above is from *The Daily Witness* (Montreal,) which thus drives the thrust home:

"Constituted as it is, the House of Represenatives [at Washington] is as far as speech goes an irresponsible body, talking to please the lowest passions of the constituencies. There seems to have been no one on the floor of the House to resent such a damaging reversal of facts [as that of the member 'who must surely have been drunk']. Such being the case, we submit that no other vindication was possible, and none could have been more appropriate, than the shout of 'You lie!' by a lady in the gallery. Let us be grateful to the friends who induced her to depart before spoiling her eloquence by being further carried away. Cochran is from a remote State, noted for lynching negroes and other erratic forms of civilization; but, as if to show that the disease is universal, a man named Sulzer, from the State of New York, said there was no doubt of the title of the United States to the disputed territory. He did not seem to see he was convicting his nation of barefaced bullying."

HOW IT LOOKS TO CANADIANS.

TWIN BULL (of the British-German Siamese twins): "I 'ope you ain't ablamin' me for the scand'lous w'y the h'other twin's conductin' of 'imself, Sammy. By the w'y, 'ere's a little concession for you."

—*The Toronto World.*

Canadian discontent asserts itself along definite lines. Our contemporaries across the border object that Great Britain, or the Government thereof, is willing to sacrifice Dominion territory to gain the good-will of the United States. This is one grievance. Another is that mere Englishmen may go on the new commission, whereas only Canadians should be appointed by Great Britain. A third grievance is "that the best means of access to the Yukon is yielded to the United States before the arbitration begins" inasmuch as "existing settlements on the tide-waters of the coast" shall "in any event continue to belong to the United States." *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto) uses the following straightforward English:

"The United States carries into diplomacy the arts, graces, and appetites which are exhibited by the highway robber in private life. Great Britain does not want to fight, and perhaps Canada would not want to go to war over the 'few arpents of snow' in the disputed territory. Canada had either to fight or be robbed, and Britain has decided that submission to robbery is cheaper than war. Britain is probably right."

Some newspapers in the United States "fall conspicuously below a proper standard of good taste" in commenting upon the Alaska matter, thinks *The Globe* (Toronto), which throws moreover the following light upon a chapter in American history:

"Those who know how undying is the indignation against the weakness that gave away in 1783 the part of Canada north of the Ohio River, and gave Canada less than she was entitled to in the boundary settlement of 1842, will readily believe that anything like a causeless surrender of our Alaska boundary claim would arouse a strong and dangerous feeling of resentment, not against the United States, but against Great Britain. This is not a question of political expediency; it is a question of historical fact and legal interpretation."

Canadian papers make a great deal of the unwillingness of the United States to call in continental Europe to help settle the matter. There is a great desire across the border to fall back upon The Hague tribunal, while the United States proposal to invite a South American jurist's aid is thus characterized by *The Advertiser*, of London, Ontario:

"The South American republics are under the tutelage of the United States, and in the presence of the Monroe Doctrine it was not likely that a Spanish-American representative would decide in favor of a European Power, no matter what the merits of the dispute might be. The American commissioners also desired to make it a condition precedent to arbitration that all towns and settlements on tide-water then under the jurisdiction of the United States should remain within United States territory, whether within British territory or not. The British commissioners would not agree to this. They took the ground that to recognize that all towns or settlements in tide-water then under United States jurisdiction should remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States was a marked important departure from the Venezuela boundary reference."

The Canadians are practically unanimous, too, in objecting to the structure of the new commission. They are displeased by the "three on a side" arrangement as conducing to deadlocks. *The Telegram* (Winnipeg) says:

"When diplomacy failed to bring about an agreement within the commission, the British members proposed that the question should be referred to arbitration on exactly the same lines as those adopted in connection with the Venezuela dispute. The United States had proposed a form of arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela which Great Britain had accepted. What was fair in that case should have been fair in the Alaskan boundary case. And as the scheme was one proposed by the United States itself in the former case, it should have been acceptable to that country in the latter case. When the British commissioners made this proposition, therefore, they did what was eminently fair and what should have been acceded to. The United States, however, refused to accept that form of settlement."

The whole plan of settlement is a "surrender" to the United States, as more than one Canadian paper puts it. The Toronto *World* sums up this view neatly thus:

"Surrender is the only word that describes the conditions upon

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which Britain has arranged arbitration of the Alaskan boundary. The identical terms which were refused by the British representatives on the Anglo-American commission have now been recognized by the British Government. Skaguay and Dyea, and all other ports on tide-water, are excluded from the scope of the arbitration. The United States retains these strategic keys to the Yukon. What is there left to make it worth Britain's while to arbitrate? If Canada's contention is sanctioned by the Board of Arbitration, a *World* special from Washington says we shall have one port while now we have none. It is a very large IF, and where is the port that Canada has such a wild chance of securing? It is a port in name only, and is absolutely worthless to this country as a basis for controlling the trade of the Yukon. The truth is that Britain has tied her hands before leaving the Alaskan boundary with the arbitrators."

French-Canadian opinion is equally discontented, being epitomized in the assertion of the *Patrie* (Montreal) that "England needs the aid and support of the United States in the development of her world-politics. The result of recent events shows that it is time for us to have a definite policy of our own."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION IN JAPAN.

ALTHO the voters of Japan emerged but recently from the throes of an exciting general election, they now find themselves plunged into the distraction of another. It is to take place on March 1, the Emperor having found himself obliged to dissolve the lately elected Diet last December. This crisis is the first fruit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, altho its direct cause was the land tax. The Japanese land tax must not be confused with the Japanese house tax. The land tax is paid by the Emperor's subjects, and its reduction to certain limits was promised by a ministry no longer in power. But the naval expansion entailed by the Anglo-Japanese alliance prompted the present ministry to base its budget upon a maximum rather than upon a minimum land tax. The opposition parties in the new Diet would not tolerate this policy. Compromise was found impossible. Party feeling is very warm and the Government is accused of bad faith. On this point *The Japan Weekly Mail*, a British paper published in Yokohama, says:

"We observe that journalistic controversy still continues about the question of the increased land tax and official *bona fides*. It is asserted by one party to the controversy that the Government is guilty of a breach of faith in asking the Diet to vote for an increase of the land tax from January 1, 1904, in spite of the pledge given in 1899 that the tax should revert to its original figure at the close of 1903. That appears to us to be an argument based on a misconception. The Government gave no pledge of any kind. It merely agreed that a bill providing for a permanent increase of the land tax should be altered so as to limit the increase to five years. The Government has no power to make any hard-and-fast promise in such a case, for the decision whether a tax shall or shall not be increased or imposed rests ultimately with the Diet. The Diet insisted on setting a certain limit in 1899 and the cabinet necessarily agreed. That is all. And now the Government comes to the Diet and asks it to agree that another increase of the tax shall be made from 1904. Truly it seems absurd to talk of breach of faith in such a context."

Naval extension is the real issue of the coming election. All authorities agree upon that. But can naval extension be had without maintaining the increased rate of the land tax? Down with the land tax! cry the opposition parties, and pay for the new navy with money from other sources. *The Kobe Chronicle*, a leading British paper in Japan, observes:

"After succeeding very effectively in keeping its own counsel for some days, the Government dissolved the Diet . . . having failed to come to an agreement with the opposition parties in the matter of the continuation of the increased rate of the land tax. There appears to be a general inclination in the Japanese press to blame the Katsura ministry for its action, tho the Government is not without its defenders, who allege that the opposition was animated entirely by party spirit in the action taken to thwart the Government's plans. It is unfortunately only too true that the Constitutional party has taken up a very doubtful attitude on the questions in dispute, its leaders alleging that they are not opposed to naval extension *per se*, but merely to the retention of the increased rate of the land tax as a means of paying for such extension. We have already stated that in our view the Constitutionalists were in the right in asking for the fulfilment of a pledge given by a previous ministry in the matter of the land tax; but when the leaders of that party urge that the naval extension should be proceeded with at the cost of railway construction, it seems to us there is very little to choose between the two disputants."

GERMANY'S ALLEGED PLAN TO ALIENATE GREAT BRITAIN FROM THIS COUNTRY.

THE most surprising feature of Emperor William's recent change of ambassadors in Washington is the series of positive statements in the European press as to what it all means. But these positive statements, unlike the pieces of a Chinese puzzle, can not be fitted together. English organs, for instance, insist that Emperor William, having formed a deep plan to alienate Great Britain from the United States, found Ambassador Holleben a clumsy instrument and sent Baron Speck von Sternburg to take his place in Washington. German organs, without saying just why von Holleben left—altho mentioning his influenza—declare that the British press is simply using the incident to poison the American mind. French papers have evolved a third hypothesis, according to which Emperor William is irritated by the Monroe-Doctrine checkmate to his Venezuela campaign and changed his Washington representative as a means of letting the American people know his mind. It may mean much or little that throughout this maze of foreign press conjecture the London *Times* has refrained from uttering a word editorially on the subject. It has, however, permitted its correspondent in the United States to send some unusual despatches—so unusual, indeed, that the London *Spectator* comments upon them. "For trenchancy and plain speaking," it says, "they were in every sense noteworthy." Furthermore, "an abler or more powerful piece of special correspondence . . . . could hardly be found in the history of telegraphic journalism." Further:

"*The Times* deserves the gratitude of the nation for its courage and good sense in allowing its New York correspondent to use language so unmistakable. That he is well advised in what he says, we can not doubt. German ambassadors, we may be sure, do not venture upon such action as Dr. von Holleben took at Washington unless they are fulfilling the will of their Emperor. But tho we agree with *The Times* correspondent as to the cause of Dr. von Holleben's recall, we can not but feel a certain sympathy with him in his fall. It is true he told the Kaiser the things that the Kaiser wanted to hear rather than the things that were, but that is the common result when a subservient agent is working for a headstrong, self-willed master. *The Times* correspondent says Dr. von Holleben failed to acquaint the Kaiser with the true state of American feeling, and that he reported what he thought would be pleasing; that he allowed the Kaiser to offer a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States, and failed to warn him that it would be coldly received; and generally that he did not keep the Kaiser from making blunders in his treatment of America. No doubt; but can we feel sure that if he had spoken the plain truth it would have been believed, or even well received? It might merely have hastened his recall. It is not every one who can 'smell the parasite through the prophet' when the prophet is prophesying things that please the royal ear."

Here is an extract from one of these despatches of the correspondent of the London *Times*, who is allowed just now to indulge in much plain speaking:

"At least so long ago as 1898 the Emperor seems to have con-

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ceived the plan of alienating England and the United States. It was probably much earlier, but then it took definite shape. It is difficult to see how Dr. von Holleben could have sent the account he did of Lord Pauncefote's action with reference to Spain unless he understood that the Emperor wished to have a statement he could use against England. In dealing with that matter I have always preferred to consider Dr. von Holleben as the instrument, not as the original author, of those astounding perversions of facts. They did some mischief. They gave Anglophobe journals a pretext for calumnies against England. They hastened Lord Pauncefote's death. But if the Emperor believes that kind of advantage worth the discredit it buys let him consider what has happened since. The reaction against those perfidies from Berlin has been one cause of American distrust of Germany and of her Emperor."

"The Kaiser's conception of America and of what can or can not be done here," says this same authority, "is essentially a false conception," a thesis which is developed in the following candid fashion:

"American opinion is not amenable to certain diplomatic influences nor to the innuendos of a reptile press. With trivial exceptions there is no reptile press here. A paper that can be bought is not worth buying. True, one other embassy in Washington is believed to employ methods of approaching the American mind not unlike those which are found useful on the banks of the Spree or the Neva. But they accomplish little, accomplish nothing of permanent value. Nobody knows better than Baron Speck von Sternburg, who is expected to succeed Dr. von Holleben, the futility of the scheme which the Emperor appears to cherish. The real obstacle to the success of his policy is to be found not in Washington, but in Berlin. Let him make a change there if he wishes a change here. The imperial palace, not the Washington embassy, is the root of the mischief. Probably Dr. von Holleben's fault was in his misunderstanding of the conditions here. He misled his Emperor on some points innocently. But it is quite certain that present imperial methods will never answer."

Having thus published the first instalment of his exciting serial, the correspondent a day or two later brought it to a conclusion which is anything but lame and impotent in English opinion. Here is what he said:

"The usual inspired denials of the universally credited reason for Dr. von Holleben's recall come from Berlin and Cologne. Nobody heeds them. They are not believed. This or that cause among the half-dozen alleged may or may not have contributed to Dr. von Holleben's fall. The broad fact remains. The Emperor set him a task which he failed to perform. He was to win American good-will for Germany and estrange the United States from England. It was an impossible task. American good-will to Germany may be had at a price, but not at the price of alienation from England. There is enough friendship here for both, tho in differing degrees. There is none at all for him, be he ambassador or emperor, who thinks to secure it by underhand means, by intrigue, by supplying 'cooked' news to complaisant and therefore unimportant newspapers, by clumsy compliments, or by clumsily disguised ambitions, notoriously incompatible with settled American policy."

One Parthian shaft the correspondent could not resist the temptation to let fly:

"It is suggested by the Paris *Temps* that the Emperor may really have wished to signify by the withdrawal of his ambassador his displeasure with America. We could endure even that, but we have had to be told of it from Paris. It has occurred to no one here. On the contrary, one of those innumerable inspired German newspapers whose eager explanations are cabled daily for our enlightenment declares with emphasis that the attitude of their Government has been not merely correct but friendly. Why should it be otherwise? In this present game of diplomacy in which Germany and the United States have been engaged every point thus far has been scored by the President, not by the Emperor. It is not usually the winner who loses his temper. If, as the *Temps* believes, the Emperor relieves his irritation against us by rebuking his own ambassador, we think we get off cheaply. We are willing to atone on the same terms to any other Power for any other sins we have not committed."

Press comment on this topic, it will be observed, unfolds itself upon the principle of those toy eggs which when opened are found to contain another toy egg, and so on indefinitely. It was the London *Spectator* that sent us to the London *Times*, and now the London *Times* sends us to the Paris *Temps*, which has this to say:

"The sudden recall of the German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, has been politely but vainly accounted for on the plea

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Whether the Panama or the Nicaragua Canal is built, the interest of these two friends will always conflict.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

TWO OLD FOXES.

UNCLE SAM TO JOHN BULL: "It's no use your pushing Venezuela and coming with your hands full of arguments. Your weapons will never be as powerful as those in my arms just now." —*La Caricature* (Paris).

CARTOONS: UNCLE SAM, JOHN BULL, AND THE KAISER.

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of health. Every one knows that it is to a wholly diplomatic complaint that this eminent personage owes his retirement. Herr von Holleben resumed his post a few months ago after a long absence. It can be only with manifest inconvenience that a diplomatic representative is changed in the middle of a delicate and complicated negotiation. No doubt the new representative, Baron Speck von Sternburg, is thoroughly familiar with American diplomacy. He lived long in Washington as first secretary, and he married an American woman. His transfer to Samoa as commissioner there did not take him far from the sphere of United States interests. None the less Herr von Holleben was in authority, a representative chief. He held all the threads of the skein in his hand, he was long accredited to Washington, and he seemed in a better position than any one else to fulfil a delicate mission. The Emperor suddenly recalls him. The first question that suggests itself is, What does this step mean? Is the ambassador himself being punished? Is the United States Government receiving some hint? It is well known that the recall of an ambassador can, without suspending diplomatic relations, indicate a certain coolness between two countries. Does William II. want to show that he is aroused by the tone of the American press, at the distinction which it draws, between Great Britain and himself?"

The idea is not very plausible, in the opinion of the Paris organ. "One does not fly in the face of a country like the United States in the very middle of an international difference. Must we then believe that Herr von Holleben alone is receiving punishment? Yes and no":

"This diplomatist had evidently ceased to be an acceptable person in Washington if he ever was such. He was mixed up in the retrospective polemics over the war with Spain. It was he—acting probably under orders—who, irritated at seeing history falsified in the interest of an Anglo-American understanding, recalled, by the publication of an authentic document the anything but friendly part played at the conference of diplomatists by Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador."

It is odd that American opinion attached such little weight to this revelation, continues the *Temps*. The United States continues to be grateful to Britain for a service never rendered:

"This sword-thrust into the water greatly surprised and irritated William II. He vented his wrath for the failure on Herr von Holleben. Prince Henry's trip did not mend matters. The Yankees are acute enough not to care to have people rush into their arms, embrace them effusively, or think they can be won by treating as a princess of the blood a young lady who as daughter of the Chief Magistrate can have neither rank nor title—and, finally, embarrass them by forcing their hand with the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great that they do not know how to dispose of. . . . American opinion has regarded Germany's course in Venezuela as an attack upon the rights and the security of the New World, while it sees nothing to complain of in the course of Great Britain. President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay have, by a mere wave of the hand, overturned the plans and combinations of William II. This leaves him in an unfortunate plight in the eyes of the world and of himself. Such ill-humor was natural. Herr von Holleben is the instrument, but the United States is the real object. It is across the body of his ambassador that the Emperor of Germany makes a gesture of irritation at the great republic."

It seems to be the doom of the German press to exist in a state of perpetual wonder at the perfidy of Great Britain. In no organ does this wonder find more adequate expression than in the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), an exponent of Conservative, Agrarian, and bureaucratic opinion. That paper has discovered an "international group of conspirators" actuated by "hatred of Germany" and having "ramifications" all over the world. London, however, is the headquarters, altho the British Government takes no part in the business. Unfortunately, however, "the English ministry has lost its nerve" in regard to Venezuela, or seems to have done so. The Berlin paper also expresses indignation at "the slanders which English society and the English press permit themselves to indulge in on the subject of Emperor William." The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) is plain-spoken regarding insinuations that the German Emperor seeks to estrange "the Anglo-Saxon brethren," denouncing all such comment as calumnies of the British press. It adds:

"We could also quote many American papers that treat us no better in spite of last year's fraternizings. These American papers ascribe the basest motives to Germany, altho they must know that their repulsive allegations are without foundation. But we shall rest content with merely alluding to these matters, for it is not our business to teach our British and American foes better manners or to return their unworthy insults. Let us rather learn from them a lesson as to Germany's future course."

The assertion that Herr von Holleben made it his business to alienate Great Britain from the United States is an English slander, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which finds consolation in the personality of the new German diplomatic representative in Washington, Baron Speck von Sternburg. That gentleman has evidently no objection to communication with the newspapers. The German organs quote his utterances at length, and what he especially admires in us would comprise quite a catalog. A few of the items are our "liveliness of disposition," our "fair and brilliant women," "the ease" with which we "do immense things," and our "genius." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says "it is permissible to hope that he will not talk too much on the other side," and the *Independance Belge* (Brussels) thinks his task a great one:.

"The truth is that the cordiality of these [German-American] relations is seriously affected and the Berlin Government must put a good deal of water in its wine to change the feeling of suspicion with which it is regarded in Washington. This suspicion is easily understood. In the first place Germany is the principal industrial competitor that the United States has in Europe. In the next place Germany is the only European Power that seriously aims at extending its influence in South America and which might therefore affect the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine. To change ambassadors under such conditions does not signify much. It is a complete change in German policy that is necessary, but for our part we greatly doubt if Berlin will resign itself to that."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.—The international relations of Great Britain and Germany, according to the *Zeit* (Berlin), are to-day more strained than they ever were before.

MACEDONIA.—Russia is seriously thinking of taking Macedonia in hand, says the *Politische Correspondence* (Vienna). The plan is to exclude as much as possible all influence but that of the Czar's Government.

DEJECTED FRANCE!—France has lost faith in herself and in her future, says the *Libre Parole* (Paris). When anything important happens in the world France must ask herself not what is she going to gain but what is she going to lose.

SOCIALISM.—The evolution of Socialism into a practical working political system and the dissolution of the old "scientific Socialism" of the past, more theoretical than anything else, is the great fact of our time, says the *Économiste Français* (Paris). One result of this tendency is a division of the whole Socialist movement into two almost hostile camps.

WHO KARDORFF IS.—The name of Kardorff has become as much associated with tariff legislation in Germany as was that of McKinley with the same species of legislation in this republic. The *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) favors the world with this thumb-nail sketch of the some time president of Germany's tariff commission: "The commission had at first very stormy sessions presided over by Herr von Kardorff, an old reactionary from the country, with a much-scarred visage, irascible, and celebrated for his misadventures in the management of his own estates. An effort was made to override the minority, but so clumsily that von Kardorff always found a majority against him. A series of adverse votes finally impelled von Kardorff to resign"

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BABY.—The Prince of Wales has become the father of another fine boy, whereupon London *Public Opinion* says: "Congratulations to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the new arrival at Sandringham! An excellent Christmas present to the royal family and the nation! There are now no fewer than five princes to guarantee the direct succession to the throne. It is impossible not to think of another royal family [that of the Czar, presumably] to whom the appearance of a baby boy would bring something more than satisfaction. To those who have shall be given, seems to apply in the matter of heirs as of riches. The birth of the Prince of Wales's fourth son rounds off the momentous coronation year of his imperial grandsire."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MR. BANGS AGAIN.

MOLLIE AND THE UNWISEMAN. By John Kendrick Bangs. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 198 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Henry T. Coates.

THE publisher's announcement of this little brochure of whimsicalities suggests that it is sure to recall the immortal adventures of "Alice in Wonderland." The suggestion is scarcely felicitous; firstly, because the reader would be pretty sure to discover this for himself, and, secondly, because the needless reminder only tends to keep him the more actively conscious of the quite different merits of the two respective stories. No critic, probably, has ever yet succeeded in classifying satisfactorily the qualities that go to make up the charm of Lewis Carroll's "Wonderland." The safest definition to arrive at perhaps is to dub it a dream of the subconscious mind at its airiest, sportive, irresponsible best, and let it go at that.

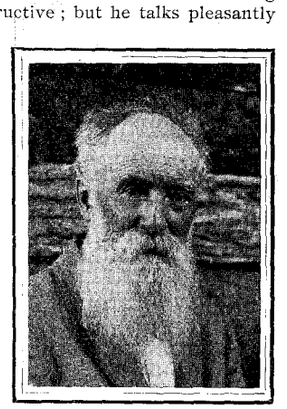
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Viewing it from this point, Mr. Bangs's latest effort at juvenile mystic humor falls a long way behind that of his famous predecessor, for the humor of "Mollie and the Unwiseman" savors not the least of subconscious creation; on the contrary, it smacks distinctly of the active workaday mind, of the will to do rather than of the temperamental impulse that *willy nilly* must give play to its own surging conceits. Mr. Bangs's humor for grown-ups is of much better stuff than is this little volume of childish conceits. His play upon the actual or possible in daily happenings is always good, and he often hits the humorously unexpected. In this latest venture the surprises are rare and the labor too much in evidence, while the would-be wisdom lurking beneath the child nonsense of the situations strikes the reader as more childish than child-like.

QUIET MUSINGS OF A PENMAN.

LITERARY VALUES. By John Burroughs. Cloth, 5 x 6¾ in., 256 pp. Price, $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. JOHN BURROUGHS long since won his place in the hearts of his readers by writings that showed his sensitive and devoted allegiance to the little mysteries of animal and vegetative life. In this book he brings the same placid, subjective kind of mind to a consideration of the qualities which mark, or should mark, written thoughts. He is not as explicitly didactic as such a title might indicate, and his tranquil distillation of the literary grapes has a slight flavor of dogmatism. In fact, to one who has ever studied a good book on rhetoric and is familiar with the standard critics, this little volume of Mr. Burroughs will little profit. Its charm and merit lie in the exposition of his views, rather than in the views themselves. He does not bring much that is new, illuminating, or instructive; but he talks pleasantly on subjects which are close to the heart of a book-lover.



JOHN BURROUGHS.

A few of the essays comprised in this volume are not on literary subjects: for instance "Thoreau's Wildness," "The Spell of the Past," "The Secret of Happiness." In the article, "Criticism and the Man," Mr. Burroughs might be holding a brief for himself. He regards the individual note, the idiosyncrasy of the critic, as more valuable, more profitable, than his impersonal judicial quality. "Positive judgments in literature, or in art, or in any matters of taste, are dangerous things." However "dangerous," they are the judgments most desirable. A reader wants to know what the critic believes a work to be, and the more positive and unmistakable his expression of opinion is, the better. Not, of course, that this implies correctness. The best critic may err, the poorest may chance on the truth; but surely, if we are seeking somebody else's estimate of a work, we want to get it as clearly and as indubitably as possible.

In his remarks on "Recent Phases of Literary Criticism," "Thou Shalt Not Preach," and "Democracy and Literature," the leaven of religious and metaphysical views in Mr. Burroughs's own mind enters into his point of view with more disturbing influence. His treatment of "Poetry and Eloquence" is more satisfactory. In referring to George Meredith's occasional obscurity in expression, he says: "There is a large blind spot in his mind, so that at times an almost total eclipse passes over his pages." Few, if any, will deny that Meredith is often obscure, but how about this next statement: "The difficulty is never innate in his subject, but is in the poet's use of language, as if at times he caught at words blindly and used them without reference to their accepted meanings, as when he says of the skylark, 'He *drinks* his hurried flight and drops.' How can one adjust his mind to the notion of a bird drinking his own flight?" One is loth to enter the lists with Mr. Burroughs in the matter of skylarks, but there are probably "adjusted" minds that will grasp Meredith's metaphor, even if not caring for it very much when grasped.

His comment on Poe is that "one's sense of artistic forms and verbal melody are alone appealed to." But the author's special predilections are Walt Whitman and Emerson, and the democratic vigor and modern trend of religious thought would appear to have a strong influence on his sense of literary values.

BROADSIDES AND TURRETS.

TWENTY-SIX HISTORIC SHIPS: THE STORY OF CERTAIN FAMOUS VESSELS OF WAR, AND OF THEIR SUCCESSORS IN THE NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA; FROM 1775 TO 1902. By Frederic Stanhope Hill, late United States Navy. With an introduction by Rear-Admiral George Eugene Belknap, United States Navy, LL.D. (Retired). Cloth, pp. xlix + 515. Illustrated. Price, $3.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CAPTAIN STANHOPE HILL comes by inheritance and inevitably to his calling as a sailorman, and as a writer about ships and broadsides and "the weather gage," armor and turrets, steam-guns and "rams." His paternal grandfather was a notable sea-captain a hundred years ago; and on his mother's side he shows a famous ancestor in that Admiral Blake who defeated Van Tromp in the English Channel, and burned the Spanish galleons in the harbor of Santa Cruz. Mr. Hill went to sea in his thirteenth year, was in command of a ship at twenty-one, and made his record under the eye of Farragut.

FREDERIC STANHOPE HILL.

On the threshold, this sailor-author signals the significant fact that our naval history—all of it that is important and conclusive—up to the time of the Civil War (with the exception of the actions on the Lakes), "has been made in duels between single ships." The story of such an encounter, he thinks, should stir the blood like a heroic poem; and the memoirs of such historic ships should have the personal note of a biography. It is in this spirit that he has gathered his incidents from friends and foes alike, from British or American, from Federal or Confederate authorities. In this generous view of the task he has set himself, he has the approval and support of Rear-Admiral Belknap, who reviews the development and "transitions" of our naval power in an introduction which can not fail to command the interest of the reader by its coherence and its suggestiveness—especially at this time, in view of a possible international emergency, claiming a conspicuous place in patriotic discussion, when it behooves us to consider that (in the words of Senator Hoar) "our independence in the Revolution was won on the sea." For England was to learn—and having learned, to *remember*—that the men of Devon who sailed with Drake and Hawkins, and other stout captains of Elizabeth's day, were no hardier, nor better skilled, nor of more heroic mold, than the seamen of Portsmouth and Salem, Marblehead and Gloucester, of Long Island Sound and the Chesapeake and the Carolinas, in her later tugs of war.

And so this handsome volume may be commended as good and timely reading for gentlemen of the Senate and the House who may be moved, at this juncture, to refresh their memories with its lively stories of the *Reprisal* and the *Ranger* and the *Bonhomme Richard*; of the *Wasp*, and the *Hornet*, the *Enterprise* and the *Essex*—and *Old Ironsides*. There is a certain convincing timeliness in Admiral Belknap's showing of the formidable argument delivered by these early ships—reminding us that, in every year after the Declaration of Independence, we had at sea, in our cruisers and letters-of-marque, from 40,000 to 50,000 men—more than Washington ever had at any one time under his command in Continentals, French contingent, and militia. It was not the French alliance, said Senator Hoar; it was not Rochambeau's column; it was the rate of insurance on British vessels in the Mediterranean, forced up to twenty-eight per cent. by the ubiquity and audacity of American seamen. It was Admiral Sir Charles Napier who wrote from Bermuda in 1813: "Two packets are quite due, and we

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fear they have been taken; for the Yankees swarm here, and when a frigate goes out to drive them away they take her. Yankees fight well, and are gentlemen in warfare. Decatur refused Carden's sword."

Coming down to the Civil War, Captain Hill writes of the *Hartford*, the *Monitor*, and the *Kearsarge* on the Federal side, and the *Merrimac*, the *Alabama*, and the *Tennessee* of the Confederates—with all that large-heartedness and generous enthusiasm which we learn to look for from the man before the mast and the man behind the gun, be he "Yankee" or "Rebel." Admiral Belknap counts it no exaggeration to affirm that but for the splendid cooperation of the navy with the Union armies in the field, "there would never have been any surrender at Appomattox." Nor does he shrink from asserting that "there is no naval or military man in Europe, of any reputation as a seaman or a soldier," who does not hold to the opinion that, had the Confederates been able to export their products freely, and to import supplies, recruits, and munitions of war—"the Confederacy would have become a fixed fact."

WAITING FOR HIS OWN EXECUTION.

THE ROOM WITH THE LITTLE DOOR. By Roland Burnham Molineaux. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 263 pp. Price, $1.50. G. W. Dillingham Company.

A UNIQUE volume certainly is this among the publications of the opening year. Many doubtless have tried to imagine what are the actual feelings of a prisoner condemned to death during the days and nights of his incarceration. This is precisely what the author tells, together with his sensations, hopes, fears, and revulsions during the period of his two respective trials for murder, and also the actual conditions and occupations of the inmates of "the room with the little door" which leads to the death-chair.

ROLAND B. MOLINEAUX.

Few prisoners who have passed through the same experiences known to young Molineaux during the past four years would have had the early training and association to have fitted them so well to portray the situations he here describes. That he is not a man of distinctive literary training, his work gives ample evidence. There is no attempt at effective passages or graceful terms of thought. The style is scanty, bold, almost crude, at times; the thought thrust forth as if the writer was under a nervous tension and pressure to get through with it. But this apparent haste gives it a terse force of its own; it is exceedingly graphic. There is not an atom of self-pity or maudlin sentiment, and some of the stories told hint at possibilities of the story-telling art yet to be unfolded.

Some of these stories of prison life are—as the author confesses—figments of the imagination, possibilities that might have been or, perhaps, were in the case of others. "The Little Dead Mouse" is a sketch setting forth the last resource of a prisoner to escape the ignominy of the chair, and which Molineaux nursed as his own last hope. It is a grim bit of fiction, which might be expanded into highly tragic form and scope. Another sketch, entitled "Shorty," giving the life story of an Italian prisoner, shows dramatic force of no common order. The circumstances are so true to Italian temperament that one feels the author must have studied them at close range. The intensity, terseness, and unrelenting reality remind one of some of the French masters of short story. Indeed, the writer's temperament and methods, so far as they go, are wholly of that school, and after he has conned the pen trade further, there is much to give promise of future success.

The writer dedicates this volume of unique lore "with reverence" to his father. It is worth reading if only for its suggestions of the stoical, desperate indifference that may possess a man's soul even when he believes it is "all up" with him.

THE LIFE OF A FAMOUS SAINT.

ST. AUGUSTINE AND HIS AGE. By Joseph McCabe. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 516 pp. Price, $2.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AUGUSTINE of Hippo stands out conspicuous amongst his ecclesiastical contemporaries, and his name is more familiar to the mind of the general reader than that of either Ambrose or Jerome. Yet Ambrose was superior to him in statesmanship and sagacity, and Jerome infinitely above him in learning. It is the unique personality of Augustine that endeared him to such different men as Boccaccio, Calvin, and John Henry Newman. The bishop of Hippo is less known as the crusher of the Donatist schism and the antagonist of Pelagius than as the author of the "Confessions" and of the "City of God."

Mr. McCabe, in this learned and fascinating work, has given us a fresh and vivid portrait of the great Father of the early African Church. He very acutely points out that the Augustine of the "Confessions" was not the reckless youth he appeared to the pious bishop who had parted forever with the paganism of earlier days, before the ideal of a new religion had projected itself into an Apocalyptic vision of the "City of God." In addition to the genuine erudition exhibited by Mr. McCabe in this biography, he has grouped his material with so fine a sense of proportion and with such broad spiritual sympathy that the environment of the great church champion in Africa, at Rome, at Milan, and finally at Hippo rises before us with an impression of life-like reality. The passing away of the old religion and the establishment of the new, the last days of the empire crumbling before the inundation of triumphant barbarism, are set down with clear and picturesque detail. Mr. McCabe's style is vigorous and highly wrought, and under his graphic pen Augustine stands forth with somewhat of the cold, rugged features of Calvin, altho his Predestinarianism is that of St. Paul and not that of the Genevan logician. Augustine the man makes, indeed, a figure in history much more important than Augustine the theologian. As Mr. McCabe has judicially said:

"In the world of thought and letters Augustine has left an enduring memorial of his great powers. With the advance of our knowledge of the vast theater in which human life is enacted, and with the increasing penetration of humane feeling and ethical control into religious thought, even Catholic theology is departing more and more from Augustine's conception of the Gospel message. It may be that his distinctive opinions will eventually be abandoned by all but the historian or the pathologist of ideas. But, whatever judgment they pass on the convictions that inspire his actions and the results that followed them, men will not refuse their admiration to one who devoted his great ability so strenuously to the unselfish prosecution of a high ideal in a world of deep corruption."

This scholarly and important work is enriched by a bibliographical chapter of great value.

A BELLOWS-MADE WHIRLWIND.

THE WHIRLWIND. By Rupert Hughes. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 495 pp. Price, $1.50. Lothrop Publishing Company.

MR. HUGHES has built up a romance which calls for small praise and less criticism. It is "made-up" throughout; it is a wearisome thrashing out of Civil War facts and data; the style is exuberantly sophomoric, and the character-drawing is of the crudest order. To offer so many pages—half a thousand!—to a reader to-day with no more justification is something more than temerity.

A pauper boy, whose parents are illiterate and uninteresting, manages to get a schooling in the most wretched of village schools; becomes a soldier with no knowledge of tactics, and at the end of the war is a general; is a tall, homely fellow, and wins the love of a refined girl of social standing, and is nominated for the Presidency, shot down by a crazy man, and dies. That is the story. There are no complications of "plot," altho this sturdy, rock-hewn man, both while engaged (practically) to the refined girl and several years after their marriage has a flirtation, and, presumably, something more, with another woman, a frivolous Southern flirt, and his wife leaves him.

RUPERT HUGHES.

There are no subtle developments of character, no splendid descriptive passages, no great emotional moments. Mr. Hughes is a literary man of some repute, knows something about music, and has done a little at playwriting and critical essays. Surely, he should have known that this first novel of his, "Whirlwind," is sorry stuff!

As if to impress by his "tail writing" at the start, this example from the very opening of the book shows how he deals with a summer storm:

"The sun was meditating rain. The earth was restless with waiting. In a dry, leaf-choked little gutter at the side of the shiftless, dead-silent country road there rose a quiver of motion; tremulous leaves scurried in their beggarly rags of last year; they reeled in a mad dance, rising higher and higher in widening circles. With them rose handfuls of dust, agitated with the same invisible wakening breath of joy. And now the tiny spiral forsakes its dingy birthplace, it moves swirling along the road, up the hill-slope. It gathers earnestness as it grows. Taller and taller it rises, swifter and wider is its swathe. When it has swept to the hilltop and beyond it is a tall man, a towering giant of strength and energy, a splendid power, tho shaped only by the democratic air and every-day dust and shabby leaves. Many are these twisting columns that every storm whips up along the many highways of the world. As many are their destinies."

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? VITAL QUESTIONS ?

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"If the lots you have advertised in THE LITERARY DIGEST during the past two years are all you represent them to be, why don't you keep them yourselves?"

ANSWER TWO

Increase in the value of real estate is entirely dependent upon development, and the only way a satisfactory development—and by that we mean a great number of residences and inhabitants—can be secured, is through diversified ownership. If we held our $4,000,000 worth of property without improving it or without inducing people to live on it, it would only increase in value in proportion to the pressure of development about it, and probably not one-tenth as fast as if it were improved, distributed in lots, built upon and inhabited. Then, too, the burden of carrying large tracts of vacant land would be more than any prudent operator should care to undertake. We are in the land business just as John Wanamaker is in the dry-goods business. He buys large quantities of goods, advertises them, sells them at a reasonable profit, and all are benefited. We buy land at wholesale, thereby securing it at the very lowest prices, lay it out in lots and retail it at a fair profit. We spend a large proportion of the receipts from our sales in making extensive improvements and, as Mr. Wanamaker does, we reinvest our surplus and so continue business indefinitely.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Four Feathers."—A. E. W. Mason. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"John Ruskin."—Frederic Harrison. (The Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"A Study of Prose Fiction."—Bliss Perry. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Our Lord and Master."—Jesse B. Young. (Jennings & Pye.)

"Greek and Roman Stoicism and some of its Disciples."—Charles H. Stanley Davis. (Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston, $1.40 net.)

"The Social Evil."—Prepared by the New York Committee of Fifteen. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"Ten Thousand Words Often Mispronounced."—William H. P. Phyfe. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Loyal Traitors."—Raymond L. Bridgman. (James H. West Company, Boston, $1 net.)

"Medieval India."—Stanley Lane-Poole. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Recompense.

By E. E. H.

What shall we have who toiled all night through tempest,
At nets let down in vain, or laboring oar?
Yonder, the morn breaks, and, beyond the breaking,
A Watcher and a welcome on the shore!

What shall we have whose little hoard of twilight
Came nearest to the light of others' day?
God gave to all the blue dome of His building—
Only earth's clouds between were sometimes gray.

What shall we have who missed life's loveliest meanings—
Who bore the burden of the incomplete?
There is a wider room for our probation,
And we shall know our missed things when we meet!

What shall we have on whom Time laid for guerdon
The pricking brier and the grieving thorn?
How many an earthly trail of piercing shadow
Hedged up in bud a heavenly rose unborn!

What shall we have whose ghostly galleons foundered,
No man may know in what unfathomed seas?
All seas give up the dead things in their keeping;
Even our ships of dream? Yea, even these!

—In London *Pilot*.

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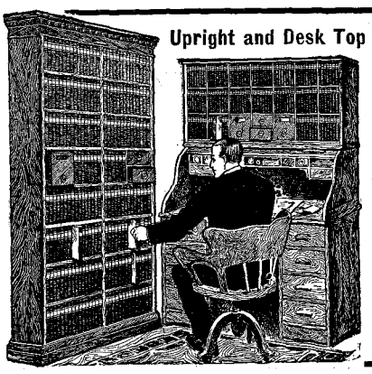

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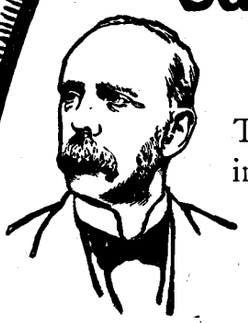

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Lincoln.*

(An Ode for the Twelfth of February.)

By BLISS CARMAN.

My friends and gentlemen, the year brings round again
One of the whitest feast-days known to fame.
Our hope, our faith, our love could place no day above
This one we set apart in Lincoln's name.

This day Kentucky bore that great, true man, who wore
His manhood with such sweet simplicity,
That every saving grace and instinct of his race
Throbbed through him as the tides throb through the sea.

Consider all his ways, indifferent to praise;
No smug conceit, no pompous pedantry,
No selfishness, no greed, no impulse but to heed
That hidden word—man's utmost des iny.

In his deep human heart bitterness had no part,
Nor overhaste, nor malice, nor disdain;
Tender he was and strong, hating the mean and wrong,
Yet understanding the frail human strain.

. . . . . .

And what did Lincoln do, but dare be simply true
To that great love which welled in his great heart?
That ancient, homely lore he lived and labored for—
His only wisdom and his only art.

He was too near the earth in his keen, kindly mirth,
To palter with ambition and cold pride;
And yet his lonely soul walked too near heaven's goal,
Ever to lay ideals once aside.

And so he kept his poise through sorrows, hopes, and joys,
A loved, humane, large, rough-hewn shape of clay—
The figure of a man we call American,
Our only plea for greatness in our day.

And how shall we, my friends, best honor him?
What ends,
What aims, what aspirations make our own?
What cause would he approve with his great human love,
Now his revered republic is full grown?

. . . . . .

With beauty we must store the good world more and more,
This very day be artists, every one,
Till we have longed and wrought with truth in every thought,
And without gladness not a hand's turn done.

And what does this imply? What part have you and I
With Lincoln and the cause of liberty?
Are there no slaves to-day? While we sit here at play,
Have we no brothers in adversity?

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The Prudential's 27th Annual Statement.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has made great progress during the past year. The following figures speak for themselves: Over Two Hundred and Seventy-two Million Dollars of life insurance was written and paid for during the year; a grand total of over Eight Hundred Million Dollars is now carried on the lives of policy-holders; the income during 1902 was over Thirty-three Million Dollars, and the assets now exceed Sixty Million Dollars. The Company commenced business in 1876. To-day it ranks among the leading life insurance companies of the world.

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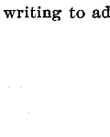

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None sorry nor oppressed, who without hope or rest
Must toil and have no pleasure in their toil?
These are your slaves and mine. Where is the right divine
Of idlers to encumber God's good soil?

There is no man alive, however he may strive,
Allowed to own the work of his own hands.
Landlords and waterlords at all the roads and fords,
Taking their toll, imposing their commands.

Not until every man is free to choose and plan
What service he will do for beauty's sake,—
How vent that one supreme desire, the artist's dream,
Bidding new wonders at his touch awake,—

Not until he is made the lord of his own trade,
Can any man be glad or strong or free.
There looms the coming war. Which captain are you for,
The chartered wrong, or Christ and liberty?

—In *The Literary World.*

To James Whitcomb Riley, Gardener.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

Yours is a garden of old-fashioned flowers;
Joyous children delight to play there;
Weary men find rest in its bowers,
Watching the lingering light of day there.

Old-time tunes and young love's laughter
Ripple and run among the roses;
Memory's echoes come murmuring after,
Filling the dusk when the long day closes.

Simple songs with a cadence olden—
These you learned in the forest of Arden:
Friendly flowers with hearts all golden—
These you borrowed from Eden's garden.

This is the reason why all men love you,
Remember your songs and forget your art:
Other poets may soar above you—
You keep close to the human heart.

In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

Poems.

By VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD.

[The following are taken from a volume of verse by Virginia Woodward Cloud (Richard G. Badger), entitled "A Reed by the River."]

INTIMATION.

As the sunlight finds the willow, whitening, trembling 'neath its dart,
As the young moon on the meadow,—so is springtime to the heart;
As the hush of tree-tops resting where the sky's red pulses start,
Ere a bud hath broken bondage,—so is springtime to the heart.

Mystery of boughs that show not bud nor blow nor any leaf;
Twilight solitudes that know not if awaiting joy or grief,
Dream that wakes not lest the morrow hold of pain its keener part,
Bliss, whose sweetest depth is sorrow—such is April to the heart.

TO A POET.

The pipe of one undying river reed
Borne down on myriad summers' magic breath
Wakes to thy playing, the immortal seed

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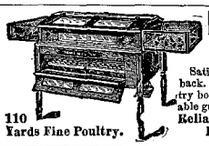

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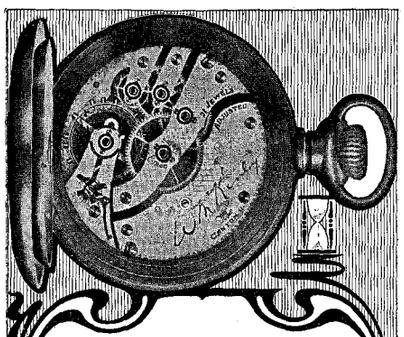

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Of Eden's rose, through gates of life and death,
Blooms in thy song; to make thy fragile mood
The loves of gods were slain and mortals died;
A thousand dawns are thrilling in thy blood,
A thousand darks are blackly multiplied
In thy despair; a thousand souls their tears,
Their passions pour through time to thine;
Thy heart is heritage of all the years
That fed upon Elysian oil and wine—
Then with no lesser fare of love keep tryst,
Lest the lips starve where gods have warmly kist.

BIRD SONG.

I'm a merry vagabond, I'm a reckless rover!
Give me but a hedgerow, give me but a tree,
Mine is the shy grass, mine the lissome clover,
Mine the blue, untraveled far, the hilltop dim and free.

Every one his song has, mine is but of gladness;
Little wit or wisdom, mayhap, when all is told,
But if thine is weary, if it smack of sadness,
Take a note of mine along, 'twere worth its weight in gold.

All the world is orchestra to this reckless rover,
And half of all my having were wealth enough for me,—
Mine the stream's clear heart, where lonely pines brood over,
And mine the secret throbbing at the heart of every tree.

CHILDREN.

We are but children, with a work and playtime,
A little hour for laughter and for tears,
A little clinging to the waning daytime,
A little yielding unto futile fears.

We are but children, filling Time's great measure,
Breaking a toy to weep when it is done;
Forth from morn's meadows do we reap of pleasure
Little to bear hence at set of sun.

We are but children, weary with pursuing,
Building awhile beside the Bar of Pain;—
Lord, in Life's dusk, forget Thou all misdoing,
And gather us unto Thy heart again!

Forsworn.

By THEODORE ROBERTS.

The Sea, my mistress, called to me out of the night,
When the streets of the town were narrow, and the lips of the tide were white,
And the hearts of men were hostile, and dreams were as driven spray.
She called, and I went to her arms before the turning of day.

Many a secret she taught me, of headland, and mist, and star.
Joy I learned of the canvas, and joy of the dizzy spar.
And I swore, in the starlit watches, by the only God and the Sign,
That never did man love woman as I this mistress of mine.

I buried regret in the North — (regret for my deeds amiss).
I forgot that the towns were cold. (Blood-warm is the Great Sea's kiss!)

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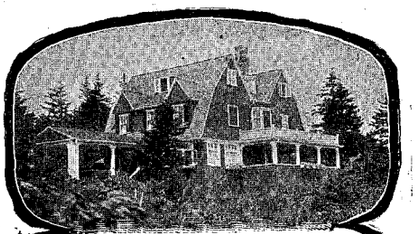

Clark & Russell, Architects, Boston.

The thousands who have used

Cabot's Shingle Stains

have not done so haphazard. They have investigated, calculated—and adopted. They have not only got beautiful coloring effects, with a depth and richness impossible in paint, but at half the cost—50 per cent. cheaper than paint. Investigation cost them a postal card request, which brings samples of stained wood, circulars and litho-water color chart of combinations.

Samuel Cabot, 64 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Agents at all central points.

"This for That" Trade anything you have for anything you want. Get our gigantic paper that prints thousands of exchange ads. 6mos. 10 cents.
"THIS FOR THAT," Star Building, Chicago

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

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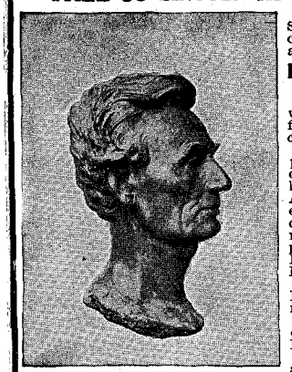
FREE TO LINCOLN ADMIRERS



Send six cents in Stamps to cover cost of mailing, and the

Lincoln History Society

will send you the following *free of cost:*

1. A beautiful photogravure copy of the earliest portrait of Abraham Lincoln, enlarged from the original daguerreotype now in possession of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln.
2. Fac-simile of Lincoln's Marriage License.
3. Fac-simile of check drawn by Lincoln.
4. Two Lincoln anecdotes.
5. Description of scene of his nomination in 1860.
9. A Lincoln story.

All of the above material is taken from the new

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By IDA M. TARBELL

just published by this Society. This offer is made to enable us to send full information regarding it to Lincoln admirers in each locality.

This offer is not made to agents or for agents, but to responsible history and book-lovers only.

Send name, address and six cents in stamps to pay postage expense, to

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Dept. C **150 Fifth Ave., New York**

LITERARY DIGEST

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"The most conspicuous part of a man's dress."

He knows what shapes he likes, and he wants the best fitting Collar in that shape.

That is the

"Little Indian" Collar.

The new shapes are made in small sizes for ladies' wear

We will send our Style Book free, or will send Style Book and Picture of the No. 6 "Little Indian" mounted on mat, 9½xii, ready for framing, without advertising, for four cts. in stamps, or we will send Style Book and the six Pictures for 20 cents in stamps.

See that this trade-mark is on

all Collars and Cuffs you buy.

H. C. CURTIS & CO.

431 River St., Troy, N.Y.

THE OLD MAIDS' CONVENTION

For twenty female characters and one man. A new entertainment for churches, similar to "The New Woman's Reform Club," (25c), "Aunt Jerusha's Quilting Party," (25c), etc. A first-rate frame for a concert or a miscellaneous entertainment.

Price, 25 Cents, post-paid, by mail.

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Write for our book, Systematic Accounting, which explains and illustrates the system. **H. G. Razall Mfg. Co., 413-415 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

And I took the gulls to witness, and the birds of the farther flight,
That never the breast of a woman was white as her breast is white.

. . . . . .

Queen Sea, you have had *such* lovers—Cook, and Nelson, and Drake—
Heed not the words I pray, heed not the songs I make.
Queen Sea, I swear by the trade-winds, the tides, and the flush of morn,
That a sweeter love has found me!—and I laugh, who am all forsworn.

—In the *Canadian Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

A Great Japanese Reformer.—"Rarely in any age or nation has it been given to one man so to change the mental outlook of his country as did Fukuzawa that of Japan (1834-1901)." Such is the opening sentence in a review, in *The Nation* (January 22), of a little book of less than 200 pages, entitled "A Life of Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa," by A. Miyamori (Z. P. Maruya & Co., Tokyo). Continuing, the reviewer condenses the story of the book as follows:

"As teacher, editor, author, he became the intellectual father of half the thinking men of Japan in this generation. The copies of his printed books ran into the millions. Refusing the sword or office, titles or decorations, absolutely honest and fearless, he toiled as the soldier of culture and righteousness to transform a nation. Stepping down out of the ranks of the gentry, his life was spent in lifting up the masses. He was the liberator of his people from Confucianism and other Chinese cramping notions, and from insular narrowness and bigotry. He led the Japanese into the intellectual freedom of the West. He was the exalter of woman. He cared little or nothing for dogma: his one idea was to know truth according to reason. His ethics were summed up in 'independence and self-respect.' For forty years the 'Great Commoner' wrought in the same field with Okubo, Saigo, Ito, and Shibusawa, as well as with Hepburn, Brown, Verbeck, and Greene, to make and keep Japan one of the nations in the van of progress. . . .

"When Yokohama was opened, he found that, with all his Dutch, he could not read the signs or labels, for they were in English. Happily, he was able to take a voyage to America in the first Japanese steamer which the once hermits navigated across the Pacific within seven years after they had first seen coal-smoke from a ship's funnel. Afterward he visited Europe, and again the United States. His book on 'Western Countries,' read by all classes, was like the building of a great window in the dead wall of the national intellect. Yet for years Fukuzawa had to live amid assassins who hated 'evil opinions.' Often he was in the very jaws of death. Seeing how eagerly the soldier and the office-seeker sought to ply their trades—in each case with blunting of the moral sense—he resolved to avoid both battle and boodle. He consecrated himself to the idea that 'the independence of a nation consists in the independent spirit of the individuals composing it.' In a word, he struck at the core of the Confucian social system. On the day of the great battle at Uyeno, in Tokyo, within sound of the cannon, he began the teaching of Wayland's 'Moral Science'—the books having arrived that day. He foretold the rush for office, by

Edwin Markham and Florence M. Kingsley two well-known Authors

Edwin Markham says, "I live in Westerleigh, . . . the most charming suburb of New York City." Florence M. Kingsley says, "The longer we live in Westerleigh the better we like it."

An exceptional offer for 55 lots in Westerleigh. See Washington's Birthday Offer, page facing reading in front.

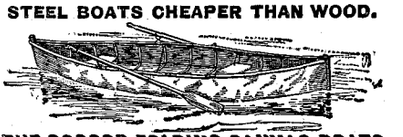
WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability to represent us. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, New York.

BULLARD STEEL LAUNCHES, ROW AND PLEASURE BOATS, ARE EVERLASTING!

Safer than wood; have greater carrying capacity; always dry; no bolts or nails to rust.

Boat Liveries equipped with the Bullard Steel Boats. Always have dry boats, that last a lifetime.

STEEL BOATS CHEAPER THAN WOOD.



THE OSGOOD FOLDING CANVAS BOATS

Original Canvas Boat; made for 30 years. Sold all over the world; used by U. S. Government; best Fishing and Hunting is where there are no boats, take one with you in trunk or bag. Non-puncturable. Folded or extended in one minute.

Send for catalogue illustrating all improved popular designs of Steel, Wood, and Canvas Boats, and Marine Engines.

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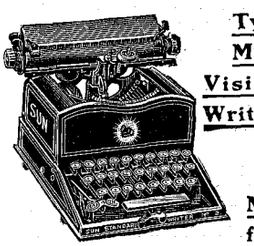

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Most Perfect Work of All

The Only High Grade Writing Machine Sold at a Reasonable Price

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Sun Typewriter Co.

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ENTERTAIN YOURSELF!

The Home Entertainment Society

will furnish you with a **TALKING MACHINE FREE.** Send three dollars for six fifty-cent records. Your own choice from stock of over 50,000. Without any further cost we will send the six records, also

A $10 GRAPHOPHONE FREE.

The use of the machine **COSTS YOU NOTHING.**

You are required to buy from us only two new records a week. Nothing more.

Get a friend to join our society, we will **PAY YOU!**

A. H. Mason, Mgr., 237 Broadway, N. Y.

Whitman Saddles

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur." *Catalogue free.*

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both fighting parties, as soon as war was over. The Keio College which he founded (named after the chronological period, 1865–1867), ever a formidable and inspiring rival of the Imperial University, has now over 1,700 students. The *Jiji Shimpo*, which he began and for years edited, is, among its contemporaries, what the two or three greatest journals are in the English-speaking world. . . . His last work was an utterly destructive analysis of the Confucian principles underlying Kaibara's 'Great Learning for Women'—the standard in old Japan for the training or, rather, the subjection of women. It was written after his years of constructive teaching in journal, book, and lecture, in which he assaulted sensualism and polygamy, and pleaded for the education and uplift of woman as man's companion. His death was mourned by all, from Emperor to laborer, and ten thousand people walked behind his bier."

The Taming of a Russian Bear.—Maxim Gorky has made his peace with the public of Moscow, where his play, "The Night Shelter," was recently performed with immense success. Two years ago, says the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, he had made an unpleasant and remarkable scene in the lobby of the same theater, where his workingman's blouse, collarless shirt, and great boots caused him to be stared at. Turning upon the elegantly dressed loungers, he exclaimed:

"Why do you stare at me so? Do you take me for a prima donna, or a balloon, or a corpse?"

The people applauded this outburst, but he turned his back on them. The newspapers criticized his rudeness, and he replied with the savage satirical sketch entitled "The Too Aspiring Author."

Now, at the performance of his drama, this same Moscow theater public called him before the curtain a dozen times—and he came. As before, he appeared in blouse and top-boots, his usual costume, but this time he had nothing to say. He was pale with emotion and hopelessly embarrassed before this chance audience; he, the poet of poverty, who rules the thoughts of the Russian populace and whose name is celebrated through both hemispheres.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How She Kissed Depew.—To illustrate the ready wit of Senator Depew, Homer Fort tells, in *Leslie's Weekly*, of an incident which he witnessed while the Senator was president of the New York Central road. He says:

"I went to his office to interview him and was asked by his secretary, Captain Harry du Val, to go in and sit down a few minutes. I entered and sat down in a corner. Mr. Depew saw me, but a woman who had seen more than fifty summers sat facing him, not dreaming that a third person was in the office. She was talking animatedly, and her corkscrew curls, denoting spinsterhood, fairly shook underneath her hat. The Senator's clear-cut and often witty replies evidently delighted the woman. She rose facing him: 'And now, Mr. Depew, one more point: what would you advise me to do, invest in real estate?' He leaned back in his revolving-chair and replied: 'There are two

Health, Clear Skin and a Good Figure

I wish I could put sufficient emphasis into these words to induce every woman who sees this advertisement to at least write to me. I have spent 12 years in prescribing **reducing, developing** and **curative** exercises for women in person, and my marvelous success in my work and my desire to reach and help more women induced me to take up the course of physical culture by mail. I can take only a limited number of pupils because I give each one my personal attention, and no two lessons are exactly alike; each woman receives just the work adapted to her individual needs—no more. I know that I can give you Health, Strength and a Good Figure; relieve you from **Nervousness, Constipation, Headaches, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Obesity, Leanness,** and all so called chronic ailments, and build up women who are run down. I prefer to let my students speak for me and the following extracts are from letters from my pupils:

"I am not nearly **so nervous.** My chest expansion is four inches and the best of all I am gaining in weight."

"My **height** is **increased a good inch.** My hip measurement has **reduced** from 44 to 38 in."

"It seems wonderful that the exercises could have helped me so much in a short time—the exercises for the **eyes** are so good as are all your other exercises."

"My husband, who has been away for six weeks, was so surprised and delighted over my **reduction** and my **improved figure.**"

"**I never felt or looked as well as at the present time.** I have not had an attack of **indigestion** and but one **headache** in 6 weeks and compared with previous weeks it is a miracle."

"**My constipation is entirely relieved.** I only wish I had known of your physical culture years ago. I should have been saved ten or twelve years of suffering. Your **breathing exercises** are helping me greatly."

"I feel better in every way—**lighter, brighter** and a **desire to live. My nerves** are better and my general health improved. My **carriage** is very materially better."

"Since I began working with you I have **increased my chest expansion 3 inches,** my diaphragm expansion from 2 to 5 inches, my **bust measurement** from 32 to 36. I have lengthened my front waist line 3 inches."

"My **deep breathing** has given my **skin a new life** and **color.**"

"Never in my life have I been as well as I am now, and I am indeed grateful to you. My sister who had not seen me for 3 months was surprised at my changed appearance."

Hon. Wm. T. Harris, LL. D., U. S. Comm'ner of Education, says: "It is the glory of the present revival of physical exercises that it is led by educated physicians. It is a new movement of the highest importance. It means the end of the era of quackery in hygiene."

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL. D., writes me: "Your thorough preparation for your work and your high aim must surely give you a worthy success."

My exercises cultivate the distinguished carriage and bearing which at once bespeak culture and refinement. Men cannot do this work for women. They do not understand our conditions nor limitations. Write to me. For 10 cents I will send you full information regarding my system, and testimonial letters from numbers of women who have worked with me; an instructive and interesting booklet, and a card for your dressing-table showing the correct lines of the woman's figure. Yours for a body expressing perfect health, perfect grace and perfect womanhood,

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 178 Washington Street CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTE: Miss Cocroft is President of the Physical Culture Extension work in America. She needs no further introduction to the Public.

Save Half Your Cigar Money and Get a Better Smoke

We are making a great success of selling direct from factory to smoker exclusively, at **half retail prices,** thoroughly satisfactory cigars—all time-tested, tried-out brands; not one blend but many, guaranteed to suit every possible taste. We made a reputation for quality during the years we manufactured for dealers. Now we're making a reputation for saving in price as well, selling.

Direct from our Factory to You

The saving in price does not come out of the cigars—they are as good as ever. It comes from saving you the jobbers', the salesmen's and the retailers' profits—three profits in **your** pocket. The saving in price is clear to all. You can prove, without risk, how we'll please you in quality and critically satisfy your taste, for if you don't get as good a cigar or a better one from us for less money than you pay now—if you are not altogether pleased, you get **your money back.**

Why throw away one-half your cigar money on many "in-between men" in the face of a "no risk" guarantee like this?

Write for our booklet "Rolled Reveries," explaining everything, or to hasten matters—for **$1.00** we will send a trial assortment of 25 sizes and blends; for **75 cents** twelve regular 10 cent and two for a quarter cigars; for **50 cents** twelve assorted fives and tens, each cigar separately wrapped and described and showing you how two for a quarter and 10 cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25, 50, or 100 for from 4 cents to 6 cents each, others from 2 cents to 3 cents each. **All transportation charges prepaid.**

Your own procrastination is all that prevents your becoming our steady customer and saving money.

REFERENCES:

Any Bank Any Agency Any Customer

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO., 385 Water St., Binghamton, N. Y.

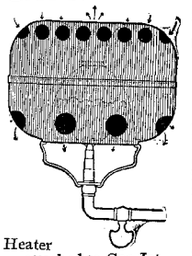
The beginning of Window Happiness is a shade roller that is obedient and faithful—one that is guaranteed not to give trouble.

THAT ONE IS THE GENUINE

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER.

GIANT HEATERS

Saves Coal Bills



Heater attached to Gas Jet

Will heat a room 10x12 to 76 degrees in zero weather at almost NO COST

Just the thing for small bed-rooms, bath-rooms, etc. **Does not** obscure the light of your gas jet but rather improves it by acting as a reflector.

By a new principle of **Down Draught** the ordinary heat of a gas burner is increased **500 per cent.**

Can be used on either gas jet or round wick oil lamp

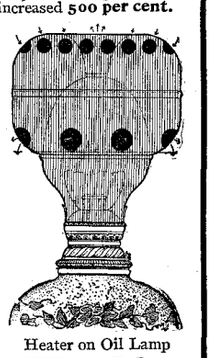
Is made of polished brass and is an ornament to any room.

Unlike any other gas heaters, it purifies the air. Your room will not feel close or stuffy.

Sent Complete, Carriage Prepaid, for

$1.50

Send us $1.50 for the *Giant Heater;* use it 10 days. If you are not more than satisfied, return it and your money will be refunded. *Agents wanted.*



Heater on Oil Lamp

GIANT HEATER CO.

64 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass.

Robinson's Bath Cabinet

Guaranteed to Cure Rheumatism

Gives new life and vigor to every organ of the human body. Thousands of people are daily sufferers because they continue to clog the circulation with poison in place of eliminating the uric acid from the blood by Hot Air Baths. Every intelligent person ought to know by this time that heat is the only cure for disease.

Write for descriptive matter and special 1903 proposition. Excellent commission and salary offered to reliable men and women.

Factory prices made to one person in each town where we have no agent

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Pears'

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort and cleanliness.

Pears' soap cleanliness—perfect cleanliness and comfort.

Sold all over the world.

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things, madam, I know nothing about—real estate and women.' As quick as a flash she stooped and kissed him, said good-by, and walked majestically out. He never flinched or seemed surprised, but as I advanced toward him he beamed as he said: 'Those are merely the perquisites of my office; no railroad president is exempt.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Poets at a House-Party. — [A modern mortal having inadvertently stumbled in upon a house party of poets given on Mount Olympus, being called upon to justify his presence there by writing a poem, offered a Limerick. Whereupon each poet scoffed, and the mortal, offended, challenged them to do better with the same theme.]

THE LIMERICK.

A scholarly person named Finck
Went mad in the effort to think
Which were graver misplaced,
To dip pen in his paste,
Or dip his paste-brush in the ink.

OMAR KHAYYÁM'S VERSION.

Stay, fellow traveler, let us stop and think,
Pause and reflect on the abysmal brink;
Say would you rather thrust your pen in paste,
Or dip your paste-brush carelessly in ink?

RUDYARD KIPLING'S VERSION.

Here is a theme that is worthy of our cognizance,
A theme of great importance and a question for your ken;
Would you rather—stop and think well—
Dip your paste-brush in your ink-well,
Or in your pesky pasting-pot immerse your inky pen?

WALT WHITMAN'S VERSION.

Hail, Camerados!
I salute you,
Also I salute the sewing-machine, and the flour-barrel, and the feather duster.
What is an aborigine, anyhow?
I see a paste-pot.
Ay, and a well of ink.
Well, well!
Which shall I do?
Ah, the immortal fog.
What am I myself
But a meteor
In the fog?

CHAUCER'S VERSION.

A mayde ther ben, a wordy one and wyse,
Who wore a paire of gogles on her eyes.
O'er theemes of depest thogt her braine she werked,
Nor ever any knoty problemme sherked.
Yette when they askt her if she'd rather sinke
Her penne in payste, or eke her brushe in inke,
"Ah," quo' the canny mayde, "now wit ye wel,
I'm wyse enow to know—too wyse to tel."

HENRY JAMES'S VERSION.

She luminously wavered, and I tentatively inferred that she would soon perfectly reconsider her not altogether unobvious course. Furiously, tho with a tender, ebbing similitude, across her mental consciousness stole a reculmination of all the truths she had ever known concerning, or even remotely, relating to, the not easily fathomed qualities of paste and ink. So she stood, focused in an intensity of soul-quivers, and I, all unrelenting, waited, tho of a dim uncertainty whether, after all, it might not be only a dubitant problem.

SWINBURNE'S VERSION.

Shall I dip, shall I dip it, Dolores,
This luminous paste-brush of thine?
Shall I sully its white-breasted glories,
Its fair, foam-flecked figure divine?

"Macey" SECTIONAL BOOKCASE {Patented—Other Patents Pending}

Is the ONLY bookcase having absolutely "Non-Binding, SELF-Disappearing" doors.

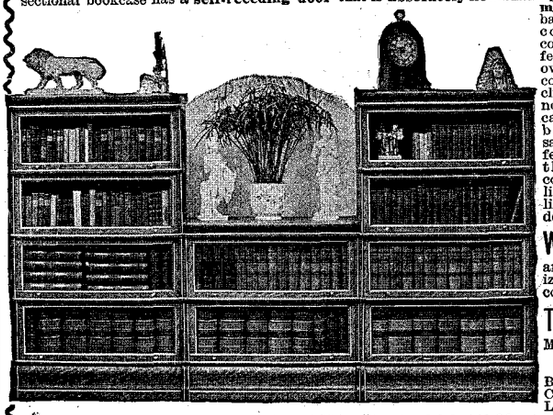
It combines in the highest degree convenience, imposing appearance, economy of space, protection to books, strength, simplicity, all at small expense.

ON APPROVAL—There is never any risk in buying genuine "Macey" goods—we ship every article "On Approval," subject to return at our expense if not found at our **factory price** 40 to 100 per cent. greater value than is obtainable anywhere at retail.

GOLD MEDALS—HIGHEST AWARDS

For superiority of design, material, construction, workmanship, finish and perfect operation of "Non-binding, Self-receding doors," the "Macey" Sectional Bookcase received the Gold Medal—the highest award at both the Pan-American and Charleston Expositions.

CAUTION—Do not be misled by the deceiving advertisements of **imitators. No other** sectional bookcase has **a self-receding door** that is **absolutely non-binding** and **automatic**—the basic patents completely covering these features are owned by this company exclusively, and no other bookcase can embrace the same valuable features. In the law suit concerning which a competitor has maliciously advertised "Warning to the Public" the United States Circuit Court rendered **a sweeping decision in our favor.**



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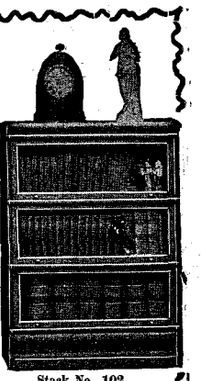


Stack No. 102
Genuine Mahogany, - $17.25
Golden Quartered Oak 12.75
Ask for Catalogue No. "P-1."

We Prepay Freight to all points east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee. (Freight equalized to points beyond.) Write for our complete Catalogue No. "P-1."

The Fred Macey Co., Ltd., Grand Rapids, MICH.

Makers of High-Grade Office and Library Furniture.

Branches: New York, 293-295 Broadway; Boston, 178 Federal St.; Philadelphia, N. E. Cor. 13th and Market Sts.; Chicago, N. Y. Life Building.

NOTE—See our other advertisement in this magazine.

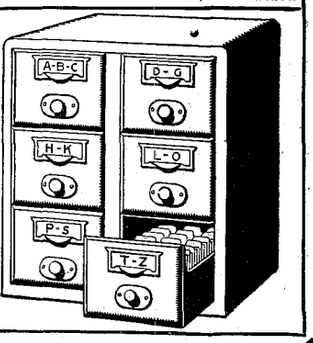
The Globe-Wernicke Co.

380-382 Broadway, New York. 91-93 Federal St., Boston. CINCINNATI. 224-228 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 44 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. London

Of some use in every office—of many uses in some offices—the

Globe-Wernicke
CARD INDEX SYSTEM

records any information in any desired arrangement. Adapted to 1,001 uses. Furnished in both solid and sectional cabinets. Fully described in catalogue 402-K.



THE LOCKE ADJUSTABLE TABLE

Only $3.00

Labor-Saving, Comfort-Giving. For Reading, Writing, Drawing, Sewing, Playing Games; Invalid's Table, Desk Extension, Typewriter, etc. Requires no floor space. Light, strong and handsome.

"For Everybody, Everywhere."

Attaches to chair, bed, table, desk, window-sill, or any place where our patent clamp can get a hold from any direction. Universally adjustable, with BALL AND SOCKET JOINT, and otherwise. Booklet containing 25 illustrations free.

Agents wanted everywhere.

C. E. LOCKE M'F'G CO., 8 Elm St., Kensett, Iowa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

The great prosperity of this Company has become so well known that nearly the entire amount of our treasury stock has been subscribed for. The stockholders will vote the last of February on an increase of capital. In the meantime, orders will be filled in the sequence they are received, until the few remainning shares are sold. Our stock now pays ten per cent. annually and owners of live stock on our ranches have made over thirty per cent. on their cattle and sheep. Present list of stockholders furnished upon application.

MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Mont.

THE AUTOMATIC COPYING BOOK

Copies While Writing

Always ready to use with any pen or paper. No press required. No trouble involved. Simplest and best. Write for **free** samples of work and endorsements.

PERSHING & CO., 138 Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

California Oil Stocks

There is an immense future to the Crude Petroleum industry of the Pacific Coast. The "Standard Oil Co." and others are expending millions in development work to handle the product, and they know what they are about! A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. S. EWEN, 318 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Book 25 A Free. **DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

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O shall I—abstracted, unheeding—
Swish swirling this pen in my haste,
And, deaf to thy pitiful pleading,
Just jab it in paste?

STEPHEN CRANE'S VERSION.

I stood upon a church spire,
A slender, pointed spire,
And I saw
Ranged in solemn row before me,
A paste-pot and an ink-pot.
I held in my either hand
A pen and a brush.
Ay, a pen and a brush.
Now this is the strange part;
I stood upon a church spire,
A slender, pointed spire,
Glad, exultant,
Because
The choice was mine!
Ay, mine!
As I stood upon a church spire,
A slender, pointed spire.

—CAROLYN WELLS in *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia).

The Make.—FIRST CHAUFFEUR: "Whose make is your machine?"

SECOND CHAUFFEUR: "Well, about one-third the manufacturer's and two-thirds the repairer's."—*Puck.*

When?—"Bobbie, did you know I was going to marry your sister?" "Oh, yes. When did *you* find it out?"—*Life.*

The Retort Courteous.—"Why are you in mourning?" "Oh, for my sins." "I didn't know that you had lost any."—*Life.*

Motto for Decoration of a Room Dedicated to the Prevailing Scourge.—"Honi soit qui mal y ping-pongse."—London *Punch.*

Instead of a Feather.—

Yankee Doodle came to town,
Feeling mighty frisky;
He stuck a duster on his head
And said 'twas Paderewski.

—ELIOT KAYS STONE in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Mass-Meeting in Microbehollow.—MR. CHAIRMAN: And now, gentlemen, I beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to our best friends, the promoter of the concentration camp (great cheers), and the landlord of the New York tenement (cheers), for the condition they keep these places in, which is so healthy for us. (Great cheering and vote unanimously and enthusiastic-call passed.)—*Life.*

Our Strange Language.—

When the English tongue we speak.
Why is "break" not rimed with "freak"?
Will you tell me why it's true
We say "sew" but likewise "few";
And the maker of a verse
Can not cap his "horse" with "worse"?
"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard";
"Cord" is different from "word";
"Cow" is cow, but "low" is low;
"Shoe" is never rimed with "foe";
Think of "hose" and "dose" and "lose";
And of "goose" and yet of "choose."
Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb";
"Doll" and "roll" and "home" and "some,"
And since "pay" is rimed with "say,"
Why not "paid" with "said" I pray?
We have "blood" and "food" and "good";
"Mould" is not pronounced like "could";
Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "lone"?
Is there any reason known?
And in short, it seems to me,
Sound and letters disagree.—London *Tit-Bits.*

Fabulous Fortunes

The Street and Elevated Railroads of New York City carried last year 802,154,809 passengers (25,000,000 more than the year previous), more than half as many people as the entire population of the world. Fabulous fortunes have been made in marvelously short periods of time in Real Estate Investments in New York City. See Washington's Birthday Offer, page facing reading in front.

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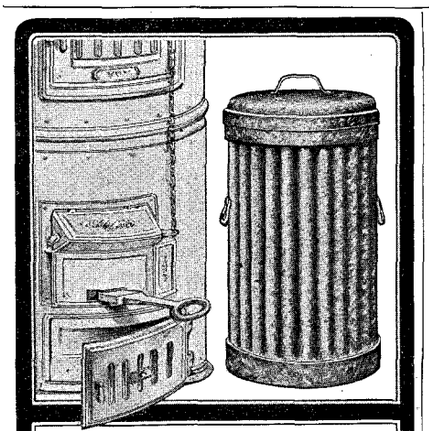

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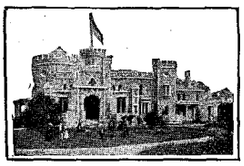

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Coming Events.

February 20.—Traveling Men's Club Convention, at Harrisburg, Pa.

February 20-22.—Interstate Y. M. C. A. Boys' Conference, at Worcester, Mass.

February 24-27.—Convention of the National Educational Association, Department of Superintendents, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

March 3-5.—American Cattle and Horse Growers' Convention at Denver, Colo.

March 4-5.—Convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, at Washington.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 3.—Venezuelan rebels are defeated in a fierce battle near Caracas.

Civil war breaks out in Honduras.

February 5.—The Government of Honduras blockades the island of Amapala, where Bonilla, who has declared himself President, is gathering his forces.

The Brazilian Government orders an army and naval force to Acre, the disputed territory claimed by Bolivia.

February 6.—War begins in Acre; the Brazilian forces capture Puerto Alonzo, taking 300 prisoners.

February 7.—Caracas citizens ask permission for the landing of coal, so that the city may not be left without gas.

February 8.—Bolivia agrees to the Brazilian occupation of Acre, pending a peaceful settlement.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 2.—The strike in Holland ends.

Details of the defeat of the Moroccan pretender are received: the Sultan's forces are still pursuing the rebels.

A sudden indisposition of King Edward causes anxiety in England.

Lord Milner is reported to have resigned his post in South Africa.

February 3.—William Redmond, M.P., who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, is released after serving half the term.

February 4.—The Berlin Foreign Office criticizes Minister Bowen.

Bread riots and strikes occur in several cities of Spain.

February 5.—That the Spanish Government had ordered the Cuban minister not to display the Cuban flag is denied at Madrid.

February 6.—M. Giron severs all relations with the former Crown Princess of Saxony.

Turkey is preparing for trouble in the disturbed regions of Macedonia.

February 7.—The Dominican Government still refuses to settle the Clyde Line claims.

The Saxon Council of Ministers refuses to al-

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low the former Crown Princess of Saxony to return to that country.

February 8.—It is reported that on January 13 one thousand lives were lost in a cyclone and tidal wave that swept the South Sea Islands.

Lord George Hamilton, in a public speech, declares that the first proposition for an Anglo-German alliance was made by Germany last September.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 2.—*Senate:* The Army Appropriation bill, the Statehood bill, and the killing of Father Augustin are discussed.

House: The bill authorizing the resumption of the sealing negotiations with Great Britain is passed.

February 3.—*Senate:* Senator Elkins's Anti-Trust bill and the Army Appropriation bill are passed. The Alaskan Boundary treaty is discussed.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 4.—*Senate:* The Army General Staff bill is amended and passed. The Statehood bill is discussed and the bill to expedite the hearing and decision of suits brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust law is passed. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, introduces a bill to pension ex-slaves.

House: Debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is continued.

February 5.—*Senate:* The discussion of the Statehood bill brings out the question of polygamy and the influence of the Mormon Church in politics.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill and the bill to expedite suits under the Sherman Anti-Trust law are passed.

February 6.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal Treaty and the Statehood bill are discussed.

House: The Littlefield Anti-Trust bill is considered.

February 7.—*Senate:* The debate on the Statehood bill is continued.

House: The Littlefield Anti-Trust bill is passed by a vote of 245 to 0.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 2.—Minister Bowen refuses a compromise proposition of the allies' representatives in Washington, and asks that the question of preferential rates be submitted to The Hague Tribunal.

February 3.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs reports on the Lessler bribery charges.

United States Minister to Colombia Hart resigns.

War-ships are ordered to Honduras to protect American interests.

February 5.—The allies' representatives are instructed by their respective Powers to appeal to President Roosevelt to decide the question of payments by Venezuela.

J. Edward Addicks withdraws from the senatorial contest in Delaware.

The last witness is heard by the Coal Strike Commission.

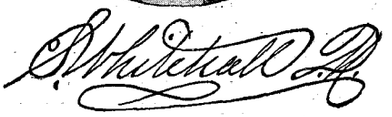
February 6.—The President refuses to act as arbitrator on the question of preferential rates.

Secretary Moody accepts Naval Constructor Hobson's resignation.

February 7.—The Venezuelan negotiators are working on the protocols providing for the reference of the preferential question to The Hague Tribunal.

M. Jusserand, the new French Ambassador, presents his credentials to the President.

The soft-coal miners accept the operators' offer of an average increase of 12½ per cent. in wages.



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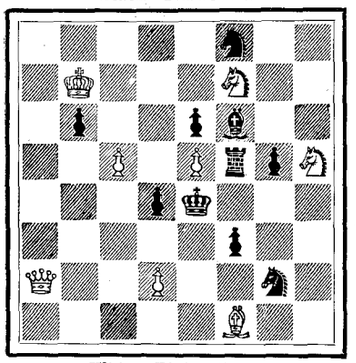
Problem 809.

By M. FEIGL.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

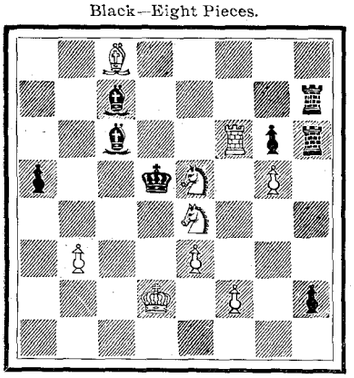
5 S 2; 1 K 3 S 2; 1 p 2 p b 2; 2 P 1 P r p S; 3 p k 3; 5 p 2; Q 2 P 2 S 1; 5 B 2.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 810.

By H. NISLE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2 B 5; 2 b 4 r; 2 b 2 R p r; p 2 k S 1 P 1; 4 S 3; 1 P 2 P 3; 3 K 1 P 1 p; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Lasker and Allies.

In the rooms of the Boston Athletic Association, on February 2, Dr. Lasker played an exhibition game against two of the club's strongest players, J. W. Hawes and E. L. Dresel, in consultation. The score:

Ruy Lopez.

HAWES AND DRESEL. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	HAWES AND DRESEL *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 Q x Q	K R x Q
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	21 Kt—K 5	B—K sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3 (a)	22 P—K B 3	Kt x B (f)
4 Castles	Kt x P	23 P x Kt	P—B 5
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	24 P—B 3	Q R—Kt sq
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	25 R—B 2	P—B 4
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	26 R—Q sq	B—R 5
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2 (b)	27 Q R—Q 2	B—Kt 4
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	28 P—B 4	K—Kt 3
10 Kt—Q 4	B—B 4	29 K R—K 2	R—Q R 3
11 Q—Q 3	P—B 3 (c)	30 P—R 3	Q R—Q 3
12 B—B 4	P x P	31 Kt—B 3	B—Q 2
13 B x P	P—Q 3	32 Kt—K 5	B—K 3
14 B—Kt 3	B—Q 2	33 K—B 2	P—K R 4
15 Kt—K 4	P—Q 4	34 K—B sq	P—Q 5
16 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	35 K—K sq	K—R 2
17 Q—R 3	Kt—K 5	36 K—Q sq	R—Q Kt sq
18 Q—R 5	P—B 4 (d)	37 K—B sq	R(Q 3)—Kt 3
19 Kt—B 3(e)	P—B 3	Unfinished.	

Notes.

(a) Lasker believes that the Berlin Defense is better than P—Q R 3 because the latter weakens Black's Q-side Ps.

(b) This is the adopted attack and defense. In the great game between Pillsbury and Lasker,

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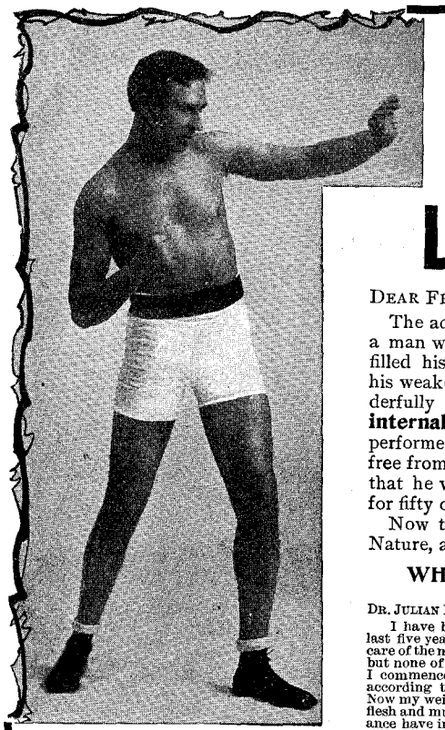

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which the American won, Pillsbury (white) played 9 P—Q Kt 3, and 10 B—Kt 2.

(c) Puts White on the defensive, as Black threatens to destroy White's center position. Very few amateurs would dare push the K B P at this juncture. It looks risky; and it is if not followed by most accurate play.

(d) A critical position, which, we are informed, Lasker studied for thirty-five minutes. The threat of the loss of Q B P is not of so great importance as the play to compel Black to give his Kt for B. He avoided the exchange of his Kt for B, by a really master-stroke.

(e) White refuses to play B x P, probably fearing an onslaught on the Q's Pawns.

(f) Black now takes B, as it gives White a weak P. Game adjourned at 11.15 P.M., with Black having a decided advantage.

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802: "Well made"—M. M.; "A pretty little trick"—G. D.; "A clear-cut, simple bit of pleasantry"—J. C. J. W.

B—Kt 6 will not solve 800, on account of 1. ..... K x Kt followed by 2. ..... K x R.

P—Q 3 for 801 is answered by P x Kt.

Q—B 5 sent by many as the key of 802 is stopped by B—Kt 2.

In addition to those reported. M. A., got 795, 796; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, 795, 796, 797; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md., 795, 796.

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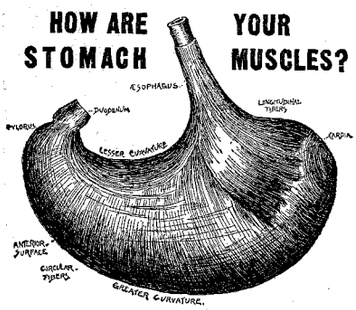

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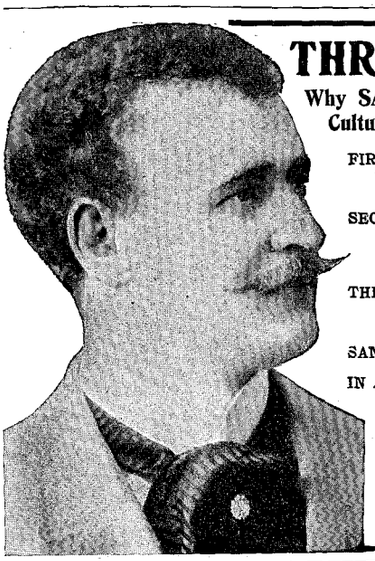

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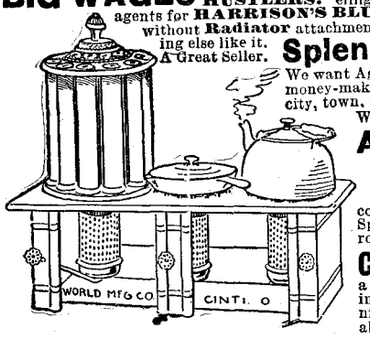

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